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No. 2084



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12 December 1979

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2084

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Puerto Rican Solidarity Conference Elicits Support (Various sources, 29 Nov 79).....	1
MPSP Scientists Reaffirm Support Conference Solidarity Urged	
Benefits of Railroad Link With Paraguay Analyzed (Dirceu Martins Pio; O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 28 Oct 79)...	3
Briefs	
Nicaraguan-Ecuadorean Culture Institute	8

BAHAMAS

Briefs	
Public Utilities Policy Outlined	9

BRAZIL

Paper Says Iranian Crisis Should Stiffen United States as Big Power (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 27 Nov 79).....	10
Figueiredo in Caracas Urges Stronger Ties With Venezuela (Joao Baptista Figueiredo; O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 7 Nov 79).....	12
Foreign Investments Up 13 Percent in 8 Months (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 8 Nov 79).....	17
Possible Joint Ventures With Saudi Arabia (O GLOBO, 30 Oct 79).....	19

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Economic Relations With East Europe To Be Increased (O GLOBO, 1 Nov 79).....	20
Briefs	
GM-Engesa Agreement	22
Anticommunist Brigade Activities	22
New Ambassador	22
Military Promotions	22
Delfim Netto to Middle East	23

CHILE

Commentator Lashes Out at Carter Administration (Rafael Kittsteiner; Chile Domestic Service, 3 Dec 79).....	24
Foreign Ministry Official Defends Human Rights Record (Mario Calderon Interview; QUE PASA, 8 Nov 79).....	27
'MENSAJE' Editor Discusses Church Magazine's Message (Renato Hevia S. J. Interview; LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, 4 Nov 79).....	31
Columnist Scores 'MENSAJE's' Criticism of Government (Silvia Pinto; LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, 7 Nov 79).....	40
France Trains Chilean Pilots To Fly Mirage-50 Bomber (CONVICCION, 25 Oct 79).....	42

CUBA

Military Update: Buildup, Firing Practice, Parade (Various sources, various dates).....	43
Reinforcements in Key West	
Firing Practice	
Events Marked With Parade, Editorial Report	
Las Coloradas Event	
Military-Patriotic Association	
Briefs	
Support for Madagascar Claims	46
Diplomats Welcomed	46
Laos Founding Anniversary	46
CEMA Protocol Signed	47
ANAP Leader in GDR	47

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Venezuelan Minister Visits Farm	47
SED Central Committee Delegation	47
Hungarian Official	47
FAO Committee	48
Meeting on Radiobroadcasting	48
Minister Tours Construction Site	48

ECUADOR

CEPE Announces Santa Elena Exploration Program (EL UNIVERSO, 12 Nov 79).....	49
New CEPE Plan Projects 1982 Self-Sufficiency in Fuels (EL TIMEPO, 13 Nov 79).....	51
CEPE Administrative Reorganization Recommended (EL COMERCIO, 16 Nov 79).....	54
Breifs	
Oil Exploration Results	56
Regional Development Organization	56

EL SALVADOR

New Undersecretary of Defense , Public Security Named (EL MUNDO, 3 Nov 79).....	57
Immediate Action Against Judicial Corruption Announced (EL MUNDO, 2 Nov 79).....	58
Ex-Costa Rican Foreign Minister Facio Views Local Violence (EL MUNDO, 2 Nov 79).....	60

GRENADA

Anniversary of Gairy Police Attack Commemorated (DAILY GLEANER, 20 Nov 79).....	62
--	----

JAMAICA

'GLEANER' Editorial Questions Newsprint Policy (Editorial; SUNDAY GLEANER, 25 Nov 79).....	64
---	----

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
PSOJ Reports Europe To Buy Jamaican Goods (DAILY GLEANER, 24 Nov 79).....	66
Eight-Point Banana Industry Revival Plan Announced (DAILY GLEANER, 24 Nov 79).....	68
NICARAGUA	
Central Bank Head Views 1980 Situation (AFP, 26 Nov 79).....	69
Children's Centers To Be Open Next Year (EL PUEBLO, 21 Nov 79).....	71
Evangelical Churches Express Support for Revolution (LA PRENSA, 22 Nov 79).....	73
Officials Address FAO Meeting in Rome (EFE, 27 Nov 79).....	74
'EL PUEBLO' Summarizes Aid From International Agencies (EL PUEBLO, 21 Nov 79).....	76
Wheelock Meets With FRG Mission (BARRICADA, 22 Nov 79).....	77
Carrion Discusses Smuggling, Other Activities (Radio Sandino, 29 Nov 79).....	78
13th Month Contribution to Unemployment Fund Explained (Alfonso Robelo; Managua Domestic Service, 30 Nov 79).....	79
Ramirez, Carrion Tour Chontales Department (BARRICADA, 19 Nov 79).....	81
'BARRICADA' Views Forthcoming Sugar Harvest (Editorial; BARRICADA, 20 Nov 79).....	83
Briefs	
Mass Grave Discovery	84
Novel on Women	84
Ship Transfer to Swiss Bank	84
Safe-Conduct to Somozists	85

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Atlantic Coast Piracy Denounced	85
New Evening Newscast	85
Confiscated Enterprises	86
Private Investment Discussions	86
PARAGUAY	
Paper Comments on Role of Marines at U.S. Embassies (PATRIA, 29 Nov 79).....	87
Briefs	
Delegation Returns	89
Mineral Exploration	89
Israeli Ambassador	89
Liberal Party President	89
New Party Leader	89
URUGUAY	
Briefs	
Blanco Party Figures Arrested	90
Economy Minister to Switzerland	90
VENEZUELA	
Briefs	
Lake Maracaibo Oil Deposit	91
Wage Increase Law	91
Oil Production Figures Increase	91

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PUERTO RICAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE ELICITS SUPPORT

MPSP Scientists Reaffirm Support

FL291120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The committee of scientists of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has released a statement on the occasion of the second international conference of solidarity with the Puerto Rican people's independence which opens in Mexico City on 30 November.

The statement says in one of its parts that more than a century ago Cuba and Puerto Rico, closely united, began their glorious struggle for independence from Spanish colonialism. It adds: Our Jose Marti and the patriots around him founded the Cuban revolutionary party to struggle for the independence of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Both nations were betrayed when this old longstanding colonialism was replaced by the imperialist colonialism and neocolonialism of the United States of America. Now that Cuba is free from the oppressive yoke, it, along with the world's progressive nations and peoples, offers its resolute support to this just cause.

Conference Solidarity Urged

PA291253 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Interview with Felipe Cirino, member of the Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, in Havana; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Cirino, what is your opinion of the importance of the second international conference of solidarity with Puerto Rico that will be held in Mexico City 30 November-2 December?

[Answer] This conference is very important at this historic moment when the imperialist forces are stubbornly refusing to leave Puerto Rico, especially the U.S. Navy, which insists on maintaining its military occupation of our country. In fact, the chief of the U.S. Caribbean Command cautioned recently against the strength the independence struggle is winning in Puerto Rico, and noted that a revolutionary change could take

place in Puerto Rico if it were not for the presence of the U.S. Navy. He added that the Navy will guarantee that there is no revolutionary change in Puerto Rico.

This is evidence of the attitude that the U.S. imperialist forces maintain toward the international community. This is why this conference should denounce this attitude by U.S. imperialism in Puerto Rico, demand that its repressive forces, especially the U.S. Navy, leave Puerto Rican territory, demand that the United States comply with the UN resolution and all the other resolutions that the decolonization committee has approved in the past few years with regard to Puerto Rico, especially the resolutions of 1978 and 1979, which demand that the United States give our people the power to govern themselves freely.

We believe this conference will allow all progressive nations to demand that the United States respect international law and will unmask the imperialist policy not only in Puerto Rico but elsewhere in the Caribbean, where imperialism has increased its military forces and is threatening Cuba, Grenada, Nicaragua and other countries and people who are gaining their freedom. It will also serve to denounce imperialist policies in the Middle East, Africa, the Indian Ocean, and especially the imperialist policy against the Arab countries and in particular against the people of Palestine.

Another important objective for the world's progressive forces at this conference is to demand that the U.S. Government stop the increasing wave of repression it is unleashing against Puerto Rican patriots, especially those struggling against the presence of the U.S. Navy on Vieques. As a result of this struggle, several patriots have already been tried and jailed. Pedro (Baije Chapel) and Ismael Guadalupe, members of the Central Committee of our party, and fellow countrymen Diego (Lede) and Ramon (Arizea), still remain in jails outside Puerto Rico.

Our people demand that they be returned to Puerto Rican territory and released because another countryman, Angel Rodriguez Cristobal, who was jailed in connection with the Vieques events, was recently murdered in a prison in Tallahassee, Florida. The prison authorities said he committed suicide, but all evidence indicates he was murdered.

For this reason the progressive forces at the conference must demand the unconditional release of these patriots, their return to Puerto Rican territory and an investigation of the crime committed against Angel Rodriguez.

The progressive forces must also demand that the decolonization committee immediately appoint the investigation commission it decided to create in the 1979 resolution so that this commission, charged with investigating repression in Puerto Rico, may request permission to enter our national territory to investigate all the acts of repression that U.S. imperialism is committing against our people.

BENEFITS OF RAILROAD LINK WITH PARAGUAY ANALYZED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Oct 79 p 12

[Article by Dirceu Martins Pio: "Railroad Will Consolidate Interchange With Paraguay"]

[Text] Curitiba--Paraguay wants it, Brazil is hesitating and Argentina hopes it will fall through: this seems to be the climate surrounding negotiations for building a railroad to link Asuncion with the port of Paranagua.

According to Irineu Meirelles, manager of a Brazilian contractor's office in Asuncion, the railway will be the link capable of inducing "our businessmen" to invest more decisively in Paraguay; according to an economist associated with the Brazilian energy sector who prefers not to be identified, if its construction is financed by Brazil, it could help Paraguay liquidate the huge money supply generated there by construction of the Itaipu hydroelectric project. And the manager of a Paraguayan importing company, Julio Cesar Trovato, believes that the railroad will simply consolidate penetration of Brazilian products in Paraguay.

Despite all these arguments, the idea remains a mere dream nurtured for many years by the two countries. At the moment, however, as the Brazilian ambassador to Paraguay, Fernando Ramos de Alencar, insists upon remarking, the two nations now have the firm intention of studying the subject, so much so that they have already formed joint task forces for this very purpose. "It may be," the diplomat says, "that at the meeting these groups will hold soon the railway will emerge as something more specific."

There no longer seems to be any doubt that Paraguay wants this construction very much: in recent months it refused more than 20 offers by Argentina to modernize the Paraguayan trackage of the old railway that connects Asuncion with Buenos Aires by way of Encarnacion. To get an idea of the obsolete condition of this railway, suffice it to say that its old locomotives, still fueled by wood, take no less than 36 hours to negotiate the 400-kilometer distance between Asuncion and the Argentine border, not being able to develop a speed greater than 20 kilometers per hour. Even so, Paraguay is

resisting proposals to modernize the trackage, in the expectation of convincing Brazil of the feasibility of the Asuncion-Paranagua rail connection, passing through the whole state of Parana.

Hegemony

Likewise more than evident is the disadvantage to Argentina in the consummation of yet another Brazil-Paraguay agreement. After all, there is no one who doubts that the railway will simply consolidate the commercial hegemony that Brazil began to have in Paraguay after initiation of the Itaipu construction. "There will be no counterbalancing policy capable of resisting a project of this sort," said a Brazilian businessman in suggesting that with the railway Paraguay would have a definite direction toward which to lean.

It is certain that the trackage linking Brazil to Paraguay is included within a larger project, the Soybean Railway, with nearly everything yet remaining to be done within Brazilian territory. The project as a whole is conceived with great distances, linking the port of Paranagua with southern Mato Grosso at Cascavel in Parana (a soybean- and wheat-producing region) and at Guaira. It is from the latter city that a line of 300 to 400 kilometers would extend to Asuncion or close to the Paraguayan capital. It is reported in Parana that by next year work will be accelerated on the new Curitiba-Paranagua trackage, which was begun years ago and later halted with serious losses to the Transportation Ministry.

Col Geraldo Araujo Lemgruber, executive coordinator of the so-called South Trunk corridor (an agency associated with GEIPOT [Executive Group for Policy Studies of Transportation Integration]), meanwhile, foresaw financial problems in carrying out the Soybean Railway construction. This is because, according to him, the government gave priority to the Steel Railway and it is thus very difficult for the nation to undertake work on two fronts at the same time within the costly railway sector. Personally, however, he believes the Soybean Railway is much more important than the Steel Railway, if only for an obvious economic reason:

"With an enormous potential in agricultural freight, the Soybean Railway, of the two, is the one in the better position to be paid for in the short run."

It is not known, however, to what extent that aspect of domestic transportation policy may influence a decision at the diplomatic level. In any event, the same economist who speaks of "liquidity" in Paraguay shows that the nation already had, before Itaipu, an exchange reserve of \$35 million, and that today it has grown to the significant total of \$600 million:

"Essentially, the money was obtained through Itaipu, by means of payment for labor, material and equipment furnished by Paraguay."

'Get Into the Race'

Closely in touch with the economic issues raised or yet to be raised by hydroelectric development of the Plate Basin, the economist believes that Brazil must very decisively "get into the race" to help eliminate this significant monetary liquidity. And this, he believes, can be done not only through commercial channels but above all by furnishing services, capital goods and equipment. More precisely, the nation should, according to this source, finance and participate in constructing the railroad, some highway building and also two small hydroelectric stations (Monday and Nancunday) which Paraguay needs so much.

"You may be certain," the economist asserts, "that, if Brazil does not do this, other countries will. Right now, British or even Japanese capital is available to Paraguay, if it wishes, for constructing the 400 kilometers of highway connecting the Brazil border to Asuncion."

Outside of the economic aspects, there is also an important political factor influencing negotiations for constructing the railway. Today, even Ambassador Fernando Alencar admits that the Itaipu lake will not completely inundate the area subject to a border conflict between the two nations in the Sete Quedas region in Guaira. After the flooding, there will remain a small triangle about which there will still be some dispute. It is reported in Asuncion that the Ilha Grande Baixa dam, another Brazilian operation on the Parana River, will have to occupy a small part of the triangle. It is thus possible that the land will be declared, once and for all, binational territory and the remaining part will be occupied by the bridge for the railway planned to pass right through that region.

The fact that it emerges as a formula capable of solving even an intricate diplomatic and territorial issue between the two countries does not seem to explain completely the importance that Brazilians as well as Paraguayans customarily attach to this railway. "Paraguay could expand its soybean planting throughout its territory, in the certainty that there would be a dependable and economical export channel," asserts Ambassador Ramos de Alencar.

Lower Prices

Julio Cesar Trovato, one of the largest Paraguayan importers of Brazilian products--from cement to adhesive tape--although considered a staunch "Brazilianist," is convinced that with the railroad he will be able to save up to 20 percent in prices for merchandise he gets from Sao Paulo and that now comes to him via the still tortuous and precarious highway system. There are not a few persons in Asuncion who believe that a modern railroad which would represent a direct and practical marketing channel between the two nations could liquidate Argentine trade pretensions in Paraguay, even considering that Paraguay still maintains two important means of communication with Buenos Aires--the old railway and the river route (Paraguay, Parana and Plate rivers).

In practice, it appears that without the railroad but by means of the influence of Itaipu, Brazilian commercial influence in Paraguay has definitely been spreading.

Julio Trovato, in showing why Brazil has been winning the competition with Argentina for the Paraguayan market, prefers to call attention to the Argentine political crisis begun 10 years ago:

"At that time we had 80 percent Argentine goods and only 20 percent Brazilian goods here. Along came Peron and Isabelita; Itaipu emerged and the picture today is now practically the reverse."

He says his company always has many problems importing Argentine goods, unlike the situation with imports from Brazil: "Just recently, we had problems with a shipment of fruit preserves from Buenos Aires. We discovered a serious defect in the merchandise but they refused to exchange it."

As a matter of fact, official figures still show a decisive Argentine influence in the Paraguayan market: of all the goods the nation imported in the last 5 years, 14 percent were Brazilian and 17 percent Argentine. "It is a historical and cultural influence."

Brazilian businessmen, who are already engaged in many activities in Paraguay, believe, however, that not even the historical aspect of Argentine influence will be able to resist this export and import channel (the railway) that Brazil could open to the nation. If only because, they note, both the rail connection and the river link between Paraguay and Argentina face serious problems. They mention the obsolescence of the Asuncion-Encarnacion railway and explain that river navigation runs up against Argentine bureaucracy, which requires that any vessel be guided by Argentine pilots within its territory.

Paraguay River flooding also causes considerable problems for navigation: during the rainy season small ports along the river are simply submerged.

In view of this situation, it does not seem to have been difficult for Brazil to continue progressing commercially in Paraguay. The railroad now appears to be the way to bring about not only exports of capital goods from Brazil but also a practical and efficient channel to carry the equipment of Brazilian industry that may wish to become established there.

In this sense, the remark of "Brazilianist" Julio Trovato sounds almost like a warning: "We cannot allow Brazilian industry to be established here alone. With the technology and the economic power these companies have, they would very soon strangle entire sectors of the still incipient Paraguayan industry. What we need and must encourage is association between Brazilian and Paraguayan companies, which, incidentally, is already emerging in some sectors."

Marketing

The fact is that, as Julio Trovato says, Brazil has been operating aggressively thus far, exporting not only merchandise but even a vigorous marketing policy offered without charge "to the Paraguayan companies that will sell their goods here." And, moreover, there is already an intense cultural exchange between the two countries, each now enrolling nearly 200 students annually in the other's universities. And this already seems to have brought some very practical results, according to the story told by a Brazilian businessman in Asuncion:

"A short time ago I traveled to Brazil with a Paraguayan student who was going to Sao Paulo to buy reagents for his biochemistry laboratory. When I asked him why he was buying in Brazil, when the Argentine cities were much closer, he replied that he preferred Brazilian products. He had graduated from a Curitiba university."

After recalling that the sugar mills in Vila Rica--a Paraguayan city on the Argentine border--now utilize exclusively Brazilian equipment, the same businessman asks a question that is without an answer at a time when great indecision still seems to surround construction of the dreamed-of railroad:

"Has anyone computed the specific weight that this project will have in the future relationship between the two countries?"

8834

CSO: 3001

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN-ECUADOREAN CULTURE INSTITUTE--The Ecuadorean Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan people has created the Ecuadorean-Nicaraguan Culture Institute [Instituto Cultural Ecuatoriano-Nicaraguense--ICEN]. Its goals will be to broaden ties of friendship and solidarity between the two countries, seek the recovery of their genuine cultural and scientific values, promote the exchange, dissemination and mutual enrichment of culture and science in the two countries and come into contact with local or international cultural institutions. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

PUBLIC UTILITIES POLICY OUTLINED--The government's policy on public utilities was outlined by its leader in the senate yesterday as that body unanimously passed a resolution thanking the governor-general for the speech from the throne. The minister of youth, sports and community affairs and government leader in the senate, the Honorable Kendal Nottage, assured the tenants that the government is most aware of the problems caused by certain landlords. Senator Nottage explained that at the moment there is a rent control act on the books. Mr Nottage said government is considering many ways of enforcing rent control legislation, thereby bringing relief to those tenants who may have been taken advantage of by some landlords. Mr Nottage said the government will insure that tenants get that for which they are paying. Senator Nottage also made it clear that the government is moving as quickly as possible to put all utilities into public hands. Mr Nottage pointed out that at this stage in our development, it is the view of the government that public utilities, wherever possible, ought to be in public hands. He said there are some places in the Bahamas where the utilities are not in public hands. He cited the situation in Harbor Island as an example where Bahamians are being subjected to profiteering appetites. Mr Nottage, who was also acting as the minister of agriculture, fisheries and local government, said those who have utilities in private hands like Harbor Island's Bahamas Power and Light Company are playing financial games with human suffering and have held the Bahamian people and the government at ransom. [Excerpts] [FL221324 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Nov 79 FL]

CSO: 3020

PAPER SAYS IRANIAN CRISIS SHOULD STIFFEN UNITED STATES AS BIG POWER

PY281143 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Nov 79 p 3 PY

[Article from "Notes and Information" page: "The Revitalization of U.S. Public Opinion"]

[Excerpts] Finally what was predictable some time ago is beginning to happen; that is, the recovery of U.S. public opinion from its trauma, lethargy and crisis of self-confidence. This recovery is taking place in big leaps, and the "hawks" and the "doves" (a polarization of attitudes stimulated by dialectic as a weapon in the campaign of demoralization launched against the United States during the Vietnam war) are now coalescing in the revaluation of the old principles of the policy of containment against Soviet expansionism. As confirmed by our Washington correspondent, the Iranian crisis has had a catalyzing effect on the American people, and the feeble national will, which permitted the USSR to upstage the United States so many times during the traumatic and self-chastizing period which followed Vietnam--namely, in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Yemen and Afghanistan--is being replaced by the strong determination to act, no matter how. With the active participation of the press, the academic community and opportunist politicians, the campaign of demoralization made a mockery of various principles of U.S. international policy, principles which, by the way, are nothing but the unchangeable rules of big-power foreign policy as summarized in the term "realpolitik," which was coined by the greatest European diplomats in the 19th Century--Metternich, Talleyrand and Bismarck--and Winston Churchill in this century. This is a realistic policy which in time of serious challenges takes on the form of power politics. The emerging atmosphere is well illustrated by an observation of our Washington correspondent, Ruy P. Barbosa: "The impossible happened last week when, on the same day, the gentlest "dove," George McGovern, and the meanest "hawk," Barry Goldwater, in the Senate, publicly demanded from the executive branch and public opinion, in quite different formal terms, the same thing: Action against what is happening in Iran and against Ayatollah Khomeini."

The most serious crisis at this time has been provoked by Iran, involving the question of oil supply and the threat of a holy war against the

"infidel and pagan" West, which Ayatollah Khomeyni preaches to all of Islam. Nevertheless, nobody should delude himself. Although the role of the USSR seems secondary at this time and ambiguously pro-Khomeyni in the Iranian crisis, the axis of confrontation in the world continues to be the one lying between Washington and Moscow. If the United States, under the pressure of public opinion and recovered from its trauma, wants to resume its proper position in the world and to guarantee the balance of international power (and its own security), it must necessarily apply again the classical rules of big power international policy: (1) the country's image must be taken into account; (2) power is important; (3) the "domino theory" works; and (4) freedom, or world equilibrium in this case, is worth any sacrifice.

As for freedom and equilibrium, Carter's inconsistent attitude cannot continue: "The U.S. human rights policy originally aimed at its strong adversaries became a whip against its weak allies. After all, it is easier to reprimand Chile and South Korea than the USSR."

CSO: 3001

FIGUEIREDO IN CARACAS URGES STRONGER TIES WITH VENEZUELA

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Nov 79 p 5

["Full text" of speech by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo at Caracas, Venezuela, 6 November on occasion of receiving the Order of the Liberator award]

[Text] This is the full text of President Figueiredo's speech at the banquet given by Venezuelan President Herrera Campins:

Your excellency, President Herrera Campins:

I receive with special emotion the insignia of the historic Order of the Liberator which Your Excellency has just bestowed upon me.

From the personal point of view, Your Excellency is conferring upon me an honor of the greatest significance. In the hearts and minds of all Brazilians your generous gesture is the expression of another important tie between our two nations.

I am indeed very happy to be the first Brazilian president to visit Caracas.

The meeting between Venezuela and Brazil takes place under a sign of friendship and unity, as the fraternal welcome we are receiving in your nation confirms.

Your Excellency, Mr President, represents the best traditions of your nation and of Latin America. Under your direction, Venezuela is discovering effective paths of cooperation. The democratic values you support are marked by your constant concern for social justice and for the cause of freedom.

Bolivar understood, as few men did, the realities of his time. He was able to express the continent's political aspirations with unique clarity, forcefulness and originality. And, throughout his life of enormous accomplishment, he knew, as did no one else, how to point out the proper ways to establish the ideals of the Latin American nations in constructing their common progress.

In the practice of bilateral relations, Brazil and Venezuela understand and apply the high ideals forged at the beginning of our independent lives. We are making important strides in the progressive creation of Latin American unity and continental relations.

We support the sovereign equality of states. Self-determination of the people, nonintervention, the need for peaceful solution of controversies and the struggle against all forms of hegemony are integral and identifying parts of the international behavior of our two nations.

In the struggle for economic development, we must have political stability to construct peace and prosperity.

We must have more just societies. Capable of dissolving the pockets of poverty. Of distributing wealth in a more equitable manner. Of keeping forms of democratic participation effective and stable.

Accomplishing these objectives is the essence of the Latin American ideal. The task of the present hour, therefore, is to become better integrated, to cooperate more, to discover new avenues of approach.

Mutual undertakings can be very successful, as has already been shown. But there is still much to do.

We must have more frequent contacts at the highest level.

Our regional association must be exemplary.

Mr President,

Because we believe in the justice of our ideals, we will be able to withstand the current international balance of power.

Because we believe in the power of our ideals, we must improve and implement our effectiveness in world affairs.

We do not have exaggerated pretensions; neither do we have lessons to teach. Rather, we have the determination to participate actively in a world scene that affects each of us greatly.

I need not remind you of the historic role of Latin America in diagnosing the disequilibrium of the world economic system and in the proposal for its revision. What is shocking today is merely the limited response to this effort.

Equally shocking is the neoprotectionism of the industrialized nations. It is a new and subtle--but no less effective--way to restrict the presence of developing countries in the international economy.

I regard this situation as a new challenge to our creativity. We want to share our concerns with Venezuela and the other Latin American countries. We want a more thorough examination, in the appropriate forums, of alternatives and solutions. Knowing, nevertheless, that one of the most prominent of these is the common determination of developing countries to create autonomous structures and processes of accommodation.

In the context of contemporary problems and establishment of a new international economic order, I cannot fail to refer to the energy question. Its effects are undeniably dramatic, especially for a country the size of Brazil.

A balanced and coolheaded analysis of its causes and consequences, however, points to the numerous opportunities for commercial and financial interchange open to developing nations.

Differences in economic and technological potential or in natural resources can and must be exploited to the benefit of the basic solidarity of the developing nations. Without rigid limits or preconceived formulas, but as a new attitude capable of generating important gains for all of us.

Within the framework of the energy crisis, Brazil chose new and permanent solutions based upon renewable sources. In this area, from the beginning we have been open to cooperation with other developing countries.

Mr President,

I consider the international politics of our times in the light of their basic defects.

World peace is based upon the precarious framework of the balance of power.

Obstacles are continually created to participation by the developing peoples in the decisionmaking process for matters with which they are vitally concerned.

In this process, mechanisms are crystalized that impede broad and open decision making or that ignore basic ethical considerations.

These same decisions are supported by the powers for the purpose of maintaining their structures. The ideal of relations among equal states thus becomes a mere utopia.

As a result, areas of tension persist in various parts of the world. The operation of global power mechanisms, in turn, tends to aggravate crises and weaken our search for new standards of greater community.

Relations between nations must be broad and without preconceptions. They must invariably be based upon the principles of nonintervention and mutual respect.

Mr President,

For all these reasons, I note with special satisfaction the increasingly broad and varied effort for cooperation between Brazil and Venezuela.

Fruit and image of the rejuvenating and transforming determination of our peoples, our commercial trade last year reached the highest level in its history. Although one of the most outstanding in all of LAFTA, it is far from exhausting its potential in either volume or diversity.

In this context I emphasize with special pleasure the increased sales of Venezuelan petroleum to Brazil, thus reversing the trend of recent years.

In the field of science and technology, we are ready for cooperation of pioneering and exemplary scope among nations at a similar stage of development. In this way I am convinced that the Latin American nations themselves can find the solutions to their problems.

Our cultural relations should also keep up with the increased pace of our other bilateral understandings, with initiatives that contribute to reciprocal understanding of the human and cultural values of Brazilians and Venezuelans.

The immense challenge of the Amazon region is another common denominator to unite Brazil, Venezuela and the other nations participating in the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. The size of the problem, far from intimidating us, has stimulated us to collaborate diligently in regional development to increasingly humanize the national Amazon areas.

In the Amazon region, the urgent challenge is to create the technologies of production and health appropriate to reconciling development and the welfare of the local population with the region's ecological balance.

I believe that this responsibility is ours. Irrevocably and indelegably that of the Amazon nations themselves.

The firmness of our determination in this matter has historically been proportional to the magnitude of the difficulties. There are the thousands of kilometers of highways linking the far south of Brazil to this hospitable Caracas. Behind them, the torrential rivers, the dense jungle, the difficult terrain and the high mountain ridges had to be overcome.

In this process we are learning to merge our capital and unite our efforts. And we are creating genuinely South American techniques to overcome the enormous obstacles to development.

Mr President,

Brazil and Venezuela are dynamic nations. Our desire to participate in the affairs of the world--as Latin Americans and as individual nations--requires frank, democratic and legitimate international relations.

In its domestic affairs, Brazil is at a stage of intense construction. To develop politically and to create and distribute wealth in the specifically difficult context of current international conditions is no easy task.

It requires of us Brazilians enormous sacrifices, along with clear vision to arrive at effective solutions.

We are promoting political democratization in complete harmony with the greatest aspirations of the Brazilian nation. Political linkages are being renewed. The channels of information, access and participation are open. Freedom is being expanded in all its dimensions on a daily basis. The nation is achieving political enrichment. And it is gaining confidence.

The difficulties of this process do not shut us off from the outside world. On the contrary, the foreign policy of my administration is centered on the ideal of universalism.

More than a formal alternative, universalism is a philosophy of coexistence. It is based upon mutual respect, freedom of association, and the search for common benefit. In its practice, it is the essence of an effectively just and democratic international order.

Mr President,

Like Brazil, Venezuela is a nation in permanent rejuvenation. Its dynamism reflects the application of the highest Latin American ideals.

Brazil understands perfectly well the power of the Venezuelan example in so many aspects of national and international community. Cooperation between our two nations, to which we have the honor of contributing personally, is a mandate of history.

We cannot avoid the challenges of today. Let us strengthen our solidarity. It is what our peoples expect of us at this moment.

With these words, permit me, Mr President and dear friend, to invite those present to raise their glasses to the prosperity of Venezuela, to the happiness of its people, to the balanced strengthening of relations between our two nations and to the health of Your Excellency and that of Mrs Herrera Campins.

Thank you very much.

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CSO: 3001

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS UP 13 PERCENT IN 8 MONTHS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Nov 79 p 37

[Text] Brasilia--Foreign investments and reinvestments in Brazil totaled \$15.55 billion--almost 482 billion cruzeiros--at the end of last August, according to Central Bank data. Despite the reduction of \$294 million through purchase of Light [Light--Servicos de Eletricidade S.A.] from the Canadian Brascan group, the dollar increase of foreign capital in the Brazilian economy was 13 percent during the first 8 months of this year. The Central Bank bulletin, which reports on last month and was distributed yesterday, shows that as of last June 77.35 percent of foreign capital was concentrated in manufacturing industry, 17.35 percent was in the service sector and only 0.49 percent in agriculture.

Entry of direct investments this year may reach \$1.5 billion, according to an estimate by Jose Carlos Madeira Serrano, director of the Central Bank foreign area. However, the eventual total of foreign capital registered in Brazil depends essentially on conversion to risk capital of loans contracted by the subsidiaries of multinational companies.

A Central Bank source stated that the foreign debt of companies controlled by foreign capital exceeds \$6 billion--about 30 percent of private sector indebtedness. According to Ernane Galveas, president of the Central Bank, the foreign debt of the multinationals is represented by funds that are characteristic of permanent investment: "so it does not seem difficult to bring about the transfer of this disguised debt into risk capital."

Although the minerals extraction industry absorbs only 2.26 percent of total foreign investments in Brazil, the sector had an expansion of 31.3 percent in attracting risk capital from abroad, the highest rate for any sector. At the end of the first 6 months, \$329.6 million was applied by foreign investors in mining.

Presence of foreign capital in public utilities was reduced by June to only \$28.21 million, after the withdrawal by Brascan, compared to \$238.03 million as of December 1978, an 88.1 percent reduction. Agriculture, even with the priority granted by the Figueiredo government, had only \$71.33 million in June, 7.28 percent more than at the end of 1978.

Of the total of \$2.55 billion of foreign investments in services, consulting, marketing, investment and management had \$1.24 billion, while \$537 million was invested in financial institutions and \$450.59 million in commercial activities.

In manufacturing industry, chemicals and pharmaceuticals absorbed 24.7 percent of total direct investments in Brazil, or \$2.78 billion as of June. Foreign capital totaled \$1.95 billion in transportation goods; \$1.36 billion in the mechanical industry, \$1.25 billion in electrical and communications equipment and \$1.19 billion in metallurgy.

U.S. investments in Brazil increased only 6.7 percent in the first 6 months of the year, and reached \$4.07 billion. Even so, the United States continues to be clearly the largest investor in Brazil, with a 28.2 percent share, about 81 percent of it in manufacturing industry.

As of June the Germans had invested \$2.19 billion, which corresponds to 15.07 percent of total risk capital invested in Brazil. The Swiss were responsible for 11.3 percent of foreign capital in Brazil, with a total of \$1.68 billion, while Japan, as the fourth large investor, had invested \$1.46 billion, which is 10.03 percent of the total.

Among oil-producing Arab nations, the Central Bank reported investments by Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait in the insignificant amount of \$83.94 million, representing only 0.58 percent of total foreign capital in Brazil. Of the three large holders of petrodollars, Saudi Arabia is the one showing most interest in increasing its investments in Brazil.

8834

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

POSSIBLE JOINT VENTURES WITH SAUDI ARABIA

Rio de Janeiro O GLOF in Portuguese 30 Oct 79 p 20

[Text] Brasilia--Prince Muhammad Faysal Al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia met with Planning Minister Delfim Netto yesterday to discuss strengthening trade relations between the private sectors of the two countries and also to examine the possibility of Brazilian interchange with Islamic countries, mainly Sudan and Pakistan. The Saudi prince is visiting Brazil in his role of president of the Islamic Bank and of the Islamic Development Fund, agencies responsible for studying and financing development projects in the Middle East. Minister Botafogo Goncalves, responsible for the SEPLAN [Planning Secretariat] international staff, denied that the visitor had discussed petroleum during the meeting.

According to Botafogo Goncalves, the prince's mission is "exploratory," and will be pursued more specifically when businessmen from Brazil and the Middle East meet. He confirmed, however, that the Islamic Bank is interested in Brazil's participation with technology and raw materials for Sudan and Pakistan. Sudan is interested in developing its agro-industrial sector and Pakistan, in technology and services for infrastructure, mainly civil works, as well as acquisition of raw materials for its cellulose industry.

Botafogo Goncalves said that there is a desire to strengthen financial, industrial and agricultural business between the two countries, which could be implemented by forming joint ventures between Brazilian and Saudi businessmen, which, in turn, will depend upon contacts to be made among businessmen in the future.

8834
CSO: 3001

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH EAST EUROPE TO BE INCREASED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Nov 79 p 25

[Text] Brazil will adopt a new policy, possibly this year, to strengthen its trade ties with the socialist countries of Europe, which represent a large market potential for Brazilian products and have merchandise of interest to our economy.

That announcement was made yesterday by the president of the Brazilian Association of Foreign Trade Companies, Humberto Costa Pinto, one of the four representatives of the private sector on the National Trade Council (CONCEX).

At a press conference in Rio, Costa Pinto added that proposals about the need for increased trade relations with that area were made by the CONCEX executive secretary, industrialist Paulo Vallinho, and by the foreign relations minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, and fully supported by Planning Minister Delfim Netto.

Costa Pinto said that at the first plenary meeting of CONCEX the day before yesterday in Brasilia the problems that still prevent a closer approach to East Europe were diagnosed and definite measures will be suggested at the agency's next meeting, scheduled for this month.

He said that one of the difficulties observed is related to Brazil's constantly favorable position with those countries, due to greater exports and imports that are not increasing or even diminishing.

According to Costa Pinto, Brazilian companies, especially trading companies, now have an opportunity for doing more business with government organizations in those countries and will also be engaged in triangular transactions.

Another difficulty reported is the fear of inexperience with the products of that area in the Brazilian market, especially capital goods: "This causes purchasers to fear problems of technical assistance and parts replacement. But if there is a regular flow of imports such a problem can be overcome."

Costa Pinto said that in the raw materials sector there is also the possibility of a change in current conditions. That solution will be found essentially through price attraction. "Chemical products, for example, that these countries can furnish us are no different wherever they come from."

Revision of Incentives

The president of the trading companies association also said that the plenary session approved a change in the federal government's system of paying fiscal-incentive credits for exporting manufactured products.

"This change, which will be put into effect soon, definitely through a CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] communique, means that the industrialist or trader will receive the credit immediately after shipping the merchandise, in the same bank where he transacted foreign exchange.

"Previously, businessmen did not receive this credit in money until after a process that took at least 150 days, which reduced the benefits of the incentive. Industry could use the credit to pay what it owed the government, but that was not the case with the trading companies, which had to wait out the lengthy processes."

Costa Pinto announced that the entire system of fiscal incentives to export is to be revised, in order to make it more suitable to the purposes for which it was created.

"The new system will be selective, supporting the sectors that need it for expansion or to initiate entry into the foreign market. Hence, this implies a reduction or elimination for sectors that have become mature and are able to walk on their own two feet."

8834

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

GM-ENGESA AGREEMENT--Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Representatives of Engesa [Specialized Engineers Corporation--manufacturer of armored vehicles for the armed forces] and of General Motors visited the Army Ministry on Friday to report on the agreement they have signed through which GM is committed to supply for 2 years engines for the Cascavel tanks. The agreement between the two companies was necessary for at least 2 years, not only because the Cascavel tanks need the GM engines but because of the technical assistance which will be necessary for those who depend on the technology of GM engines. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Nov 79 p 46 PY]

ANTICOMMUNIST BRIGADE ACTIVITIES--A terrorist group which calls itself the Anticommunist Brigade has destroyed a car which belongs to reporter Helio Fernandez, owner of the Rio de Janeiro afternoon paper TRIBUNA DA IMPRENSA. This is the second attack in less than 2 months perpetrated against vehicles belonging to Helio Fernandez' family. The terrorist left a pamphlet inside the destroyed car warning that their next objective includes the communists on Veira Souto Avenue in Panema, one of the most sophisticated neighborhoods in Rio de Janeiro. [Text] [PY291350 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Nov 79 PY]

NEW AMBASSADORS--Brasilia--Itamaraty has announced the appointment of Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco and Celso Diniz as the new Brazilian ambassadors to Bolivia and Saudi Arabia, respectively. [PY280138 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Nov 79 p 3 PY]

MILITARY PROMOTIONS--Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Planalto Palace yesterday announced the following promotions within the armed forces: In the Navy, Jose Cavalcante Aranda was promoted to admiral; Rear Admiral Fernando Mendonca da Costa Frietas was promoted to vice admiral. In the Army, the following brigadier generals were promoted to major generals: Antonio de Campos, commander of the 4th Military Region, and Sebastiao Ramos de Castro, commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade. The following colonels were promoted to brigadier general: Anapio Gomes Filho (artillery), Antenor de Santa Cruz Abreu and Jose Ramos de Alencar (cavalry); Favio de Moura e Silva Lins and Mandel de Jesus Silva (infantry). In the military engineering sector, the following brigadier generals were promoted to major general: Argus Fagundes Ourique Moreira and Mauricio de Freitas Moraes; and the following colonels to brigadier general: Hermano Lomba Santoro and Adhemar Munos. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Nov 79 p 5 PY]

DELFIN NETTO TO MIDDLE EAST--Brasilia--Itamaraty [Brazilian Foreign Ministry] yesterday confirmed the visit that Planning Minister Delfim Netto will make to some Arab countries for the purpose of holding talks with governments there regarding Brazil's petroleum supplies. The information was provided by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who asserted, however, that he could not divulge Minister Delfim Netto's agenda in the Middle East. He added only that Itamaraty is preparing the visit and that it will provide all necessary diplomatic coverage. Nor did Bernardo Pericas wish to comment on why the mission to negotiate energy matters with the Arab countries is being entrusted to the planning minister rather than the ministers of foreign relations and of mines and energy. "Minister Delfim Netto is being designated by the person who has the power to assign missions to the ministers; that is, the president of the republic," asserted Pericas. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Oct 79 p 20] 8834

CSO: 3001

COMMENTATOR LASHES OUT AT CARTER ADMINISTRATION

PY031621 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Dec 79 PY

[Commentary by Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Excerpts] From pictures and the biographical data which have been issued, we know that U.S. President James Earl Carter was a navy officer. There is evidence, however, that navigation must not have been one of Carter's strongest points because to confront the problem he has with Iran, good old Mr Carter has taken sides against Chile, thus missing his target about 20,000 km.

This attitude shown by the U.S. Government reminds me of the classical sketch in which the main character who is walking with his girlfriend tumbles over a big bully and a tiny man. The bully is rude with his girlfriend so the main character hits the tiny guy and then very proudly goes along as if nothing had happened.

Many people in Latin America, the United States and even the rest of the world must be laughing their heads off because of the ridiculous measures which Mr Carter announced against our country by resorting to absurd reasons. This is something very similar to those silent movie scenes in which Max Senett's keystone cops went out to carry out a mission.

This is more or less what U.S. foreign policy amounts to today. Let's review the issues, ladies and gentlemen. The U.S. Embassy in Tripoli, Libya, was attacked 24 hours ago; 50 Americans with diplomatic immunity are being held hostage at the American Embassy in Tehran; the American Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, was burned 2 weeks ago, and two Americans died in that incident; and only a few weeks ago the American ambassador to Afghanistan was killed.

How does the Carter government confront these problems? How does it show its authority, its influence, its power? It simply twirls the globe putting a finger on any given point. Well, it turned out we were the lucky ones, so he announces that the United States will reduce its

diplomatic and military personnel in Chile, that military sales will be cut and that financing through the Eximbank in Chile will be suspended.

So that we may have a clear view of what this means, ladies and gentlemen, let's say that the reduction of U.S. diplomatic and military personnel in Chile is even welcome if we take into account the bad name U.S. diplomatic personnel are earning for themselves in many parts of the world. As for the cut in military sales, we must explain that these ended 4 years ago. The United States, therefore, is not enforcing any new measures. As for the suspension of financial aid through the Eximbank, we must add that comparatively speaking, our financial situation is quite better off than that of the United States. Therefore, there is no reason for concern on this issue either.

The Foreign Ministry declaration clearly stated that this is a politically strong, economically healthy and militarily secure country. To threaten us, therefore, with these kinds of things would be the same as if Chile were suddenly to decide to suspend its sales of saltpeter to the United States--something which we have not done in the last 40 years and which would worry the United States as much as we are worried about these new announcements.

In all this, ladies and gentlemen, there are many things to keep in mind. We are confronting a problem derived from the killing of Orlando Letelier and Ronnie Moffit.

Reviewing the situation of the United States throughout the world, we can clearly see that this attitude toward Chile has little or no effect at all.

The United States, ladies and gentlemen, offers at this time one of the most regrettable sights regarding foreign policy. Its present president, Jimmy Carter, has dared to lose one key ally per year and since he ends his term in January 1981--it is doubtful that he will have another one--well, since he still has another year left, there is still hope that he will lose yet another ally. During his 3 years as president, Carter has lost Iran, the Panama Canal and Nicaragua. Perhaps he will lose Japan or the FRG in the next few months if he tries hard enough.

From an objective point of view, ladies and gentlemen, it is obvious that by showing flexed muscles against Chile they have less chance than an ice cream cone in hell. They are surrounded in all parts of the world. The United States does not pose a military threat, not even to the Libyans.

In spite of all this it is impossible to disguise the great hypocrisy with which the United States has accepted all kinds of slander and offenses from oil-supplying countries while it attacks a very proud and

dignified country such as Chile which does not have oil and which, therefore, is not a strategic priority for the United States. It is impossible to deny that the United States has sought the easy way out.

People are speaking of terrorism. Our country has been charged with promoting terrorism. I would like to know, ladies and gentlemen, what the world or even the Americans themselves, have to say about the statement made on Friday by Carter's mother, Lillian Carter, who publicly asked for \$1 million to hire the assassins of the Ayatollah Khomeyni. This is something that is well known by everyone. The mere fact of asking for money to order a killing is in itself a crime. This, and not a plot drafted and perpetrated by an American to dynamite a car on 21 September 1976 in downtown Washington D.C. is terrorism.

As for what will happen, there is no reason to worry; nothing will happen. Carter has great worries at this time and he knows he has put himself in a ridiculous position by trying to impose authority in the southern tip of Latin America when the focus of his problems is centered some 20,000 km northeast from that point.

But there is no use to keep talking. The Americans themselves are well aware of what the Carter administration is all about. I will merely refer to one opinion.

William Safire, a NEW YORK TIMES columnist, has described Carter with one phrase: Carter is the best U.S. president that the Russians have ever had.

CSO: 3010

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL DEFENDS HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 8 Nov 79 pp 10-11

[Interview with Mario Calderon, legal adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, at the OAS conference; by Lillian Calm]

[Text] Legal adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, attorney Mario Calderon was called upon to explain and defend Chile's position on human rights before the OAS Commission. Between sessions at the meeting held in the Bolivian capital, he explained his work before the Commission to us.

"The purpose of the Commission on Political and Legal Affairs was to hear the report from the Inter-American Human Rights Commission," he said. "The report is in two parts: one of a general nature, dealing with human rights throughout the hemisphere, but without specific reference to anyone; and the other, in which several countries are specifically named: Chile, Uruguay, Panama, Paraguay and El Salvador."

[Question] Could you tell us about the reference made to Chile?

[Answer] "Yes. It was somewhat more objective than in the previous report because it recognizes progress in certain basic areas such as the right to life and the right to personal integrity. But in general, it is negative. In addition, there was what in our opinion was a very irregular circumstance. The chapter on Chile was only transcribed 6 days before the Assembly, and yet, the document began to circulate with the report without the government's response. In short, the sentence began to circulate without the deposition favorable to the defendant. This is manifestly irregular."

He continued: "The chairman of the Commission, a Venezuelan named Aguilar, presented the report. In the general portion, he made no references to anyone, but he did say that the situation was inadequate. He especially referred to problems concerning the missing persons, the exiles, torture, abuse of the states of emergency and restoration of the representative democratic system. Then came a general debate in which all the delegates professed their democratic faith."

Mario Calderon then said: "Grenada and Jamaica referred to Chile directly. The special portion then began with the presentation of the report on Chile. Aguilar confined himself to reading the conclusions and the recommendations of the report, which, by a curious coincidence, fully agreed with the issues mentioned in the general section -- that is, the missing persons, the exiles, restoration of the democratic system and the states of emergency. I do not arrive at any conclusion, but I cannot fail to point up the coincidence. At any rate, the tone of the speech was quite moderate. It was then our turn to reply."

The Chilean delegate paused: "Let us begin by pointing out that the report was somewhat more moderate than previous reports and there was a certain attempt to reach a higher degree of objectivity. This was in contrast with the selective and discriminatory taken toward us by other UN organizations, especially the General Assembly and the Human Rights Commission, but it was far from the level of seriousness and objectivity of other organizations, also associated with the United Nations: UNESCO and the ILO, which put an end to the double standard used with respect to Chile. We also expressed our surprise over the fact that the report should be circulated without the government's reply, which obviously constitutes a serious procedural error."

Response

"We then responded to each individual point made," the Foreign Ministry Legal Adviser said. "With respect to the situation of the missing persons, we said that the matter had been turned over to the courts of justice, in accordance with Chilean law, and that consequently, things could not be otherwise. We said that the courts had the complete cooperation of the Executive Branch and that thanks to that cooperation, the cases were gradually being cleared up. We said that nothing was being concealed and that when there were responsibilities, they were being made public. We also referred to the amnesty law. The report tried to distort it, saying that it benefited only one side. We explained what it consisted of, when it operated, what its main characteristics were. We said that the report itself pointed out that the Lonquen case was cleared up thanks to the intervention of a court justice appointed by the Supreme Court, which is a branch of the government. In other words, it is the Chilean Government which, through the courts, is in charge of all these trials."

Lonquen: Incomplete Report

"Mario Calderon then took up the topic of the exiles: "In this connection, we pointed out something very important: that the policy which we are now applying -- a temporary, limited policy that restricts some persons' entry into the country -- is based on the power given to Chile by Article 4 of the Civil and Political Rights Pact, of which Chile is a signer. Article 4 states that in certain cases of emergency, the government may temporarily suspend, when there is justification, some of the rights contained in Article 12. Those rights include that of entering the national territory.

We said that this had been accepted by the competent organization, which is the Human Rights Committee of that pact and by UNESCO. In other words, Chile has violated no international commitment and is strictly abiding by what the pact, of which it is a signer, permits."

He then added: "I stated that in order to have a complete understanding of the problem of the exiles, one had to realize certain circumstances that put their position and the position of those defending them on a very poor footing. How can one explain the desire to return to a country which, according to them, is an inferno because there is no respect for human rights? Second, I pointed out that all the exiles who in one way or another have been members of the public administration continue to receive their retirement pensions through proxies. This is true of Tencha Bussi and her pension, as the widow of a president of the republic. I could see that this had a visible effect."

The interview continued: "I then referred to the restoration of the representative democratic system. I said that the form and speed of the process was a matter solely for Chileans, who were not going to be pressured by anyone. I also said that for us, democracy is an integral process, that it is not limited to the election of political authorities, but rather, that it must be expressed through all the basic areas of national life. I stated that we had already begun a normalization process of the areas of labor and the universities. We made a summary of the principal characteristics of the Labor Plan, showing that it meets all Chile's international commitments, and we pointed out the characteristics of the new University Law that will be set forth at the beginning of the year. It fully restores university autonomy."

Democratic Tradition

Mario Calderon also responded to the speeches of Jamaica and Grenada: "I pointed out that Chile had a democratic tradition over a hundred years old, but that we had never claimed to give lessons to anyone. Nor would we accept such lessons from those who have a very recent democratic tradition."

At the same time, while the Commission was in session, a proposed resolution began to circulate, sponsored by the United States, El Salvador and other countries which approved the Commission's report. Mario Calderon explained: "With respect to Chile, there was a paragraph which reiterated the decision of the last General Assembly of the OAS which, while it was not absolutely negative with respect to Chile, was not favorable either. But at another session of the Commission, at which Chairman Aguilar was to reply to me, we were surprised to see that another proposed resolution was circulating and that the previous one had been withdrawn. The new one was much harsher with respect to Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile. It was sponsored by the United States, Nicaragua, Surinam and Ecuador. Naturally, we, along with Paraguay and Uruguay, were extremely surprised and upset. Chairman Aguilar pointed out that he was going to respond to Chile's speech on the previous

day, but instead of referring back to all the issues taken up by our country, he began to mention new cases which had occurred in 1979 and not in 1978, going completely beyond the framework of the debate. We had been discussing the report on 1978! Mentioning cases which had occurred in 1979 was absolutely improper and incorrect, so that we could see very well what we were up against!"

1979 Responses

[Question] Did you respond to the cases that occurred in 1979?

[Answer] "Immediately," he said, "one by one. They cited the case of Professor Santibanez as an example that torture continued in Chile. We replied that the only thing not mentioned was that the trial had begun at the urging of the Ministry of the Interior and that the persons responsible had all been prosecuted. With respect to the Yumbel case, we said that it was being taken care of by a judge and that all the persons responsible had been identified and tried. They then referred to the periodical HOY. We said that what had taken place in that case was that the proper authority had applied the sanction provided for in a law in existence since 1958. We said that HOY was making use of all its legal resources and that the courts would finally decide. They then brought up the situation resulting from the return of the Lonquen bodies, citing as an example of the inhumaneness of the Chilean authorities their refusal to turn over the remains to relatives. We replied that the attorney general had refused to return them, that the relatives had appealed to the Military Court and that the latter had revoked the order. Everything mentioned was incomplete. I cannot say whether this was the result of good or bad faith, but it was necessary to respond in a much harsher tone."

In conclusion: "Once I had finished replying, I stated that we were formulating a vigorous complaint because before the debate had even ended, a proposed resolution of condemnation was already circulating. This was contrary to any standard of justice and fairness. I said that we did not blame the Commission or anyone in particular, but I wanted to make it clear that the way of proceeding was improper. This gave rise to a response from Chairman Aguilar, who said that he had not known about the existence of the proposal. Later, the representative of the United States said that he agreed that the procedure had been improper and he withdrew the proposal. He said it would not be presented until the debate was over -- that is, after the presentation of the defendant's deposition."

But the task of Mario Calderon did not end in La Paz. From there, he went to New York to continue his presentation and defense, this time within the forum of the United Nations.

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CSO: 3010

CHILE

'MENSAJE' EDITOR DISCUSSES CHURCH MAGAZINE'S MESSAGE

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Nov 79 pp 6-7

[Interview with MENSAJE editor Renato Hevia S. J. by Raquel Correa; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] "It would seem that your magazine is more interested in worldly matters than in God...."

"Faith involves the fostering of human dignity and respect for mankind," Renato Hevia maintains calmly. "Where human rights are violated, God is trampled. Our desire is to struggle for a just human coexistence in which every member of society can take part and find equality of opportunity. In saying this, we are preaching the word of the Gospel: one cannot love God without loving his fellowman. And I cannot accept that my fellowmen should starve, because that is an offense against God.

"In Chile today," he adds, "preaching the faith means preaching the teachings of love that Christ handed down to us in the Gospel: that social structures must be more just, that economic systems must not destroy the poor but must elevate their dignity, that the weak must not be abused."

[Question] Why do you say that this is its meaning today? Has it not always been so?

[Answer] Always. But I think the situation here is more critical today, more difficult. General policies are being instituted that go against the common good, and those most being hurt by them are the poor. The government's economic policy is leading to the excessive accumulation of riches in a few hands at the price of impoverishing the masses. This is creating a tense situation, a crisis, in the relations between the church and the government.

[Question] Is the church acting, as its critics maintain, like a party of opposition without letup?

[Answer] It is not that the church or we want to oppose the government. I think the military government is well-intentioned. But I also feel it is making a fundamental error in having entrusted Chile's future structures to a group of economists with no social consciences. Those economic groups want to establish a society that is sharply divided between a few who have much and many who have little.

[Question] That view is typical of those who represent the opposition.

[Answer] If we see that the structures being implemented are detrimental to the poorest above all, we will simply have to come forward in their defense.

Yesterday and Today

[Question] Why is the church, having maintained silence during the previous regime, voicing such strong criticism today?

[Answer] During the time of the UP [Popular Unity] the church also protested. It pointed out the harm being done by the black market and by the political system. The church issued more than 60 documents between 1970 and 1973. What happened was that the Chileans seem not to have been listening then. The church was speaking then, but many others were shouting, and its voice was, therefore, not heard. After the 11th. [11 August 1973 coup which overthrew Allende] there was a general silence all round, and only the church has continued speaking. And at night, even a normal can reverberate in the stillness.

[Question] Do you think the church has had the necessary patience to wait for the economy to set itself right again? Do you think it is fair to put the blame on this government for all the ills, considering that it found the country virtually bankrupt economically and that it is not a matter of rebuilding it in a day?

[Answer] We fully understand that the reconstruction can take years. But when, as the years pass, we see an attempt being made to implant a competitive, materialistic mentality, we become concerned. We have discussed these things with the government both in private and in public.

[Question] Do you think it is a function of the church to become involved in politics?

[Answer] No. It is not the church's function to become involved in politics. But it is the church's function to lead Christians, to help them seek more and more approaches to their fulfillment.

[Question] Different approaches and different technical options exist. The government decided on an economic plan and is confident that it will result in the most general well-being of the population. It is a technical problem that lies outside the church's province...

[Answer] It is true that we are not technicians and that it is not our mission to dictate technical norms. The church is not technically qualified to discuss economic systems as such. But it is definitely our role to discuss the social and moral consequences of technical solutions.

Dialog

[Question] Is MENSAJE an official organ of the church or of the Jesuit Order?

[Answer] It is a Company of Jesus magazine. It is not an official organ of either the church or of the order. It represents us and the enormous number of lay contributors we have.

[Question] How does it manage?

[Answer] Very poorly. We have an enormous deficit. People are reluctant to advertise in this magazine, and no mass media publication can subsist without advertisers. We are experiencing enormous losses.

[Question] How can it continue in those circumstances?

[Answer] The Company of Jesus is continually helping us.

[Question] Is it financing you?

[Answer] It helps us through friends and donations it obtains for us.

[Question] What is its circulation?

[Answer] We have now reached 18,000 copies, a sizeable circulation for this kind of magazine, which is not a news magazine but rather one of analysis, comment and Christian orientation. The number and quality of MENSAJE's readers appear to me surprisingly high. They are mostly members of the professions, people who are influential in the trade union, labor, university and social sectors both here and abroad. We distribute to 48 countries throughout the world, to truly influential contemporary thought centers.

[Question] Does not the existence of MENSAJE prove that there is full freedom of the press in Chile?

[Answer] No... The fact that a limited magazine like MENSAJE may find it possible to say many of the things it wants to say does not mean that the rest of the press throughout the country can do the same.

[Question] What is your shelter or umbrella?

[Answer] I suppose it is our sobermindedness.

[Question] Could it not be the fact that your magazine is a church publication?

[Answer] It could be. In fact, it is. But we are extremely careful never to say anything whose truth we have not completely verified, and we are soberminded in our commentaries. The things we write--our editorials, which are those that reflect our viewpoints--are very carefully thought out. Anyone wishing to dispute us need only point out what it is we have done wrong, what it is we have said that is not true. Besides, we try to say things respectfully and not like other publications which, and other persons who, resort to epithets such as I dare not repeat, in addressing those who do not think as they do. Everyone, no matter how mistaken that person may be, merits our respect. The truth will come out in the dialog. We think we have quite a wide-ranging view of reality; our perspective is not confined to a single vantage point. We have the benefit of the church's broad angles of perception resulting from its many ramifications throughout all aspects of national life: from the poorest neighborhoods to the most affluent; from the international organizations to the lowliest hospices. We gather the views of populations, labor unions, universities, through our work as clergymen. Several days a week, I visit the village of Manuel Rodriguez where I work, and I am also the chaplain of the Hogar de Cristo. We are in contact with reality. All of us on the magazine's editorial board and all the economists who contribute to our work are well equipped to examine the existing realities, not just from the standpoint of a rigid economic policy or of a given ideology.

Analyze and Lead

[Question] What is MENSAJE's message?

[Answer] Make a sober analysis of national and international reality in the light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to gradually lead Christians toward building a better, more human and, let us hope, more Christian society. This has been our guiding principle since Father Hurtado founded the magazine in October 1951. He founded it to analyze reality; to interpret the signs of the times from actual happenings; to interpret how God weaves history from the inner essence of these happenings; to keep in touch with the movements of life forces in action through social happenings among the people. By interpreting the signs of the times in terms of the teachings of the Gospel, we try to provide Christian public opinion with a constant orientation.

[Question] Are you sure you are interpreting reality correctly?

[Answer] We can reasonably expect not to be mistaken. We have a plentiful group of people helping us. We have a profusion of technical advisers...

[Question] Does this "plentiful group of persons" include only opposers of the regime?

[Answer] No. In general, they are people who think along Christian lines, who respect and seek democracy as the most human way of life and the best that has been experienced until now in national coexistence.

In Politics?

[Question] MENSAJE being a Church magazine, why do most of its articles deal with temporal matters instead of spiritual ones?

[Answer] I would say that most of MENSAJE's articles deal with church matters. But that is not the most important point. The magazine is Christian not because it contains church articles but because of its approach to the problems associated with living. As we analyze the economic, social and cultural problems of the country we are able to point out their Christian aspects or the lack of them. It is very important, for example, to bring about a realization that the country cannot afford to perpetuate a housing shortage of the current magnitude: 600,000 families do not have a roof over their heads; they are bunched together, living in inhuman piles in the fringe areas of population centers. It is a matter of seeing things by going out among the people... And this is a concrete expression of a lack of love for one's fellowman. It is a Christian obligation that we are addressing here, as set forth by the Gospel, the bishops and the pope. At the end of our lives we shall be judged on very concrete issues: Did we provide bread and shelter to those who were without bread and shelter, did we or did we not provide assistance to those who were ill or in prison?

[Question] Speaking of visiting the sick, attention has been drawn to the church's presence in certain situations and its absence in others. For example, no one from the church went to visit a laborer who had been mutilated by the explosion of a bomb...

[Answer] I think that is attributable to a problem with the mass media, which unfortunately is very interested in distorting the church's mission. It is obvious that the church must be and tries to be wherever there is suffering and human need. When there is an accident, when one is near death, the church tries to be there to help. It does not always succeed. The priest is not always able to arrive in time to help the victim of an accident. The case of this laborer who was accidentally mutilated is being used to demonstrate that the church is interested only in political cases, which is a distortion of fact. Certainly, the fact that the church concerns itself with other cases that have a national connotation as well cannot be criticized as a default on its part. The church would be in default if it did not concern itself with certain situations, it did not range itself alongside the unfortunate! But only a very few can speak through the mass media on the mission of the church, and there are distortive campaigns on what the church should do and say. Pontiffs of all kinds are sallying forth to tell the archbishop what his role is and to tell the church it is

erring. The very words of the holy father are being transformed into absurdities endorsing views that are far from being those of the pope and the church.

[Question] The pope told the Chilean bishops to remember they are not a parliament, but rather pastors.

[Answer] Certainly, he did. But he did not say this to them as a reproach. He told them that they are neither a symposium of experts, nor a parliament of politicians, nor a congress of scientists and technicians, but pastors of the church who must concern themselves with "being masters of truth, constructive symbols of unity, and defenders and promoters of the dignity of man." But that is exactly what the bishops are doing: trying to be masters of truth, builders of unity, and defenders and promoters of human dignity. And each time the church comes out in defense of human dignity, it is accused of mixing in politics. Accused though it may be again and again, however, the church will not remain silent. This is not open to compromise. If the church did not defend human dignity, it would be betraying the message of the Gospel.

[Question] Did you, as editor of MENSAJE, evaluate the possible consequences of Monsignor Camus's polemical statements, which went so far as to affirm that the previous government "had many serious faults in its conduct of economic policy, in its lack of discipline, as well as abuses. But there were not, by far, the cruelty, the assassinations, the lies and the violations of human rights that we have today."?

[Answer] Yes, I did. I discussed it with him. He told me that things, as they are, must at some time be said in his very words. Grave things are happening in this country that the people are not aware of. Monsignor Camus thought it necessary that they be told some of these things.

[Question] Do you think saying this kind of thing leads to unity and reconciliation?

[Answer] Doing those things is less conducive to reconciliation than saying them. What the church is asking is that there actually be reconciliation, and that, to achieve it, an end be put to abuses and an end be put to trampling over human beings. If there is to be reconciliation we must reach a common understanding. Whether we like it or not, we must live together in this land that God has given us. Let us agree to live together in peace. But there will never be peace as long as all the needs of some are satisfied and the most elementary ones of others are not. Real peace can only be rooted in justice and truth. In many places there is a seeming peace, where the lie, which is the sister of violence, prevails. Would you call that peace?

A New Emphasis

[Question] As a priest, are you not concerned over creating a commotion among Catholics? Many Catholics are confused and distressed over certain attitudes of the church...

[Answer] Believe me when I say this concerns me very much. There are many well-meaning Catholics who are grateful because this government has saved us from Marxism, they say. And under no circumstances do they wish to revert to the chaos that prevailed under the previous government. I fully understand their distress that the church does not support the current situation, but I am also concerned as to how the church can otherwise point out to them the Gospel, which is not merely a manual of religious rite but rather a call to salvation for all of mankind. I am concerned because I know that they have been imbued with a way of thinking that differentiated sharply between the spiritual and praxis of everyday living, that relegated the ambit of Christianity to the sphere of the spiritual, and even to that of the private, with no significant concrete involvements in the daily life of the individual or of the community. But the Council and the Episcopal Conferences of recent years, as well as the popes and our bishops, have told us: The Gospel is a call for the salvation of man as an integral being. It is a call for not merely the salvation of his interior aspect--his redemption from the sin that enslaves him--but also his salvation from any situation of injustice or indignity in his status as a son of God that might prevent him from adoring God and loving his fellowman. In the last 20 years, the church has reoriented its emphasis, placing its accent on greater evangelism. Whereas the church has heretofore insisted much more on the religious rite, on going to mass and complying with the ten commandments, the church is now reminding us of the fundamentals of the Gospel, and is saying to us that Christianity consists of love of God and of one's fellowmen, which is one and the same thing: There can be no love of God without love of one's fellowmen. The Puebla document says: "The Gospel must teach us that in Latin America today one cannot truly love one's fellowmen, and hence God, without a personal, and in many cases a structural, involvement in serving and elevating the most dispossessed and humiliated of its human groups and social strata, with all the consequences this entails in the sphere of those temporal realities."

[Question] Can the church, or some sectors within it, agitate for any specific ideological doctrine?

[Answer] The church must not agitate for any temporal, political or social doctrine as such. It does not agitate for any political party. The church will never commit itself to any one ideology or another. That is not the same as committing itself to mankind. What hurts mankind will be contested by the church, and what elevates mankind will be supported by the church. The church must struggle for the common good, and that is not the same as mixing in politics. The pope is struggling for the common good. In his magnificent speech to the member-countries of the OAS, he talked of disarmament, of the sharing there must be among nations, and of the sharing there

must be by the citizens of each state in the responsibilities and the decisions of that state. He spoke of national security, of any ideology that, to the extent it subjugates man to the state, is inhuman and opposed to Christianity. He speaks of human rights, of unemployment. Is that mixing in politics? No. It is defending man.

[Question] Do you not think that, as a result of certain positions taken by the Catholic Church, a schism could take place in Chile?

[Answer] I pray to God that it will not happen. I am afraid many Catholics already consider their views to be at wide variance from those of the church. It is a world phenomenon. I pray for God's help in avoiding a schism and in reflecting upon our interpretation of the church, which can be no other than the one given us by the pope and the bishops.

[Question] But not all Chilean bishops think alike.

[Answer] The vast majority does. And if doubts exist, they should be examined by comparison with the views of the Episcopal College and with those of the holy father. The vast majority of the bishops in Chile agrees with the position taken by the bishops in Puebla and with the guidelines expressed by the holy father, who said--and cited textually--that the church's evangelical mission "is indispensably integrated with action for justice and the work of elevating man." What is happening is that many Catholics are interpreting Christianity in their own way and are judging the church from their ideological viewpoints.

[Question] Are you trying to spread the notion that "whoever is with the government is against the church?"

[Answer] Certainly not.

[Question] But practically speaking, it would seem so.

[Answer] It could indeed appear to be so, because many of this government's central ideas are questionable from the viewpoint of justice and of peace, and hence of essential humanity. I do not deny that there may be and are many well-intentioned Christians are cooperating with the government. As I have already also said, I believe the government is also well-intentioned; but the church has the obligation of pointing out what, from its own viewpoint, may be mistaken and prejudicial to humanity.

(Father Hevia repeatedly denies that the church is playing a political partisan role.)

"What has happened," he says, "is that the church has--very much in spite of itself--now acquired a much more relevant sociopolitical presence owing to the circumstances in which the country is living, because, formerly, there

were newspapers of all persuasions, the television channels provided forums for the debating of all diverse viewpoints, there were the Parliament, the political parties, etc. The people everywhere expressed themselves. This is why the voice of the church is receiving more attention now. Unfortunately, it is being twisted. Or it is being misunderstood even by persons of good faith."

[Question] Do you--who make use of the right to differ--concede to Catholics the right to differ with you?

[Answer] Every right in the world to do so. The problem is: God grant that they not differ with the Gospel. If, however, we are mistaken, let them show us that we are. Sincerely, and before God, we believe our views are in agreement with those of our church and with the Gospel.

9399

CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST SCORES 'MENSAJE'S' CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 7 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Silvia Pinto: "I Have Nothing Against the Lower Classes"]

[Text] Reading the writings of a priest or arguing with one may well be one of the most difficult tasks for an average Chilean. If, in addition, that priest is a Jesuit, the layman has every chance of losing.

This is true, first of all, because such a priest has spent his life studying and will continue to do so, since he does not suffer from the main causes of "cultural deprivation."

Second, every time a priest is confused by a question or assailed by doubt, he will resort to the age-old support of his Church, quoting the Gospel and even God himself. And who can win an argument with God?

Third, every time a priest admits the possibility that he might be mistaken, he says that at any rate, it was a Christian mistake -- that is, committed with good intentions -- resulting in the fact that the person who is right may look like a miserable wretch who has not learned the art of making a mistake as God had intended!

My colleague Raquel Correa therefore faced an arduous task in interviewing a Jesuit priest last Sunday. And yet, I believe that she came out well because she asked the questions that all Chileans now honestly put to the Church.

One might draw several conclusions from the interview with the editor of the Catholic periodical MENSAJE, but one of them reminded me of a number of somewhat extremist positions. In answer to a question having to do with the periodical's position, the priest said: "Every person is deserving of our respect, even when mistaken." This reminded me of a phrase that can be repeated in jest: "I have nothing against the lower classes."

Certain representatives of the Church make a sharp distinction: On one side are its supporters; on the other, the lower classes.

They also make semantic distinctions in their own favor: The modern priest does not get involved in politics; he only deals with "problems relating to

life." The modern priest may take up the banner of a certain group and neglect others in the flock, but if the press points this out, the answer is simple: "The communications media are distorting the mission of the Church." If the Pope speaks in order to put things in their place, he will reply that the Holy Father did not say what he said and finally, if he did say it, it is not as everyone interprets it, but as he himself does.

This is a little like shadow boxing, is it not? Of whom does this kind of conduct remind us? Is it not incredibly like the strategy of the communists? When they were in power in Chile, they insulted right and left, applied and removed labels. When anyone pointed out their own inconsistencies, they scratched their heads and called upon all kinds of rights and defenses of their offended honor.

What is happening in the Church in our country is very similar to what happened with the communists. Both claim to be defending the poor. Both claim that they possess the truth, whether it be based on God or Marx. Both ask for democracy although their own authorities never emerged from the electoral path. If one attacks the ideas of a communist, that person has no social sensitivity. If one attacks the approach of a priest, one is butting heads with the Church, which amounts to Vade Retro, Satanas!

This technique, full of set phrases and secular lines, yields good results because believers are afraid to deflate myths.

And yet, it would be good, once in a while, to realize that this country is the only one to have kicked the Marxists out of power and to have separated Church and State years ago.

We already know that the current regime has profound flaws, but from there to sighing after Allende is a big step. We already know the errors made in the case of the missing persons, the economic policy, the communications media, the poorly chosen advisers. But that is another matter.

Just because we realize these things does not mean that we are going to convert to communism or go abroad and fill the Pope's head with stories.

The hunger in this country is not all the fault of the military government, nor are all the dead snow white and awaiting their resurrection!

It is time for every individual to assume his responsibilities and his errors. Let those unsatisfied with the regime stop taking refuge in the convents. Let the priests stop hiding behind the poor, the economists behind their infallible theories, the military behind the politicians and the politicians behind democracy.

Fortunately, this country still has few people, which is why we all know each other too well to continue the farce.

In order to clear the air, we could begin by "butting heads" with the untouchables, even if we do belong to the lower classes....

FRANCE TRAINS CHILEAN PILOTS TO FLY MIRAGE-50 BOMBER

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 25 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] Paris--Chilean Air Force pilots have arrived in France to begin a year of training to fly Mirage jets, according to statements made yesterday by French officials.

The first group of pilots, mechanics and air control personnel will be trained at Rochefort and other French air bases, as the result of the purchase of 16 Mirage fighter planes by the government of President Augusto Pinochet, they said.

The Chilean Air Force will receive the first batch of Mirage-50 bombers before the end of next year. They will replace the British-made Hunter aircraft.

These planes are part of the Mirage-50 jets which France bought back from Israel and which were put into mothballs a decade ago.

Due to the veto of the late President Charles de Gaulle, Israel was never able to receive the Mirages and finally sold them back to France.

The Chilean contract, amounting to \$100 million, was signed in June despite strong opposition from trade unions and the left.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre explained that the planes are for the defense of Chile against external threats and have no other purpose. Most of the Latin American air forces have squadrons of Mirage planes.

The Mirage-50 are powered by French Snecma Atar 9K-50 engines, but most of their electronic equipment has been removed. They have a wider range than the Mirage-88 high-penetration version.

The Chilean Air Force plans to use its Mirages as a multipurpose combat force. Every plane can carry 3 tons of weapons: two 30-mm guns, air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, bombs and rockets.

MILITARY UPDATE: BUILDUP, FIRING PRACTICE, PARADE

Reinforcements in Key West

FL011951 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Montreal--The United States will reinforce its military might in the Caribbean with squadrons of F-4 fighters and S3-A and A-6E plane for anti-submarine warfare which will be sent to the Boca Chica Naval Air Station in Key West, Florida. This was announced by the specialized U.S. magazine AVIATION WEEK which adds that the Pentagon is also considering expanding the tours of the U.S. submarines in the Caribbean as well as navy ships to ports in the region. The publication states that the Pentagon is planning to station regular and reserve squadrons in the Caribbean which will be used in military maneuvers. It adds that the U.S. high command plans to increase the airborne warning and control system [AWACS] in war games carried out by the navy in the Caribbean Sea.

AVIATION WEEK also quotes remarks by Rear Adm Thomas Repolge, head of the U.S. Caribbean command which was established this past 1 October in Key West, Florida, who stated that the priorities of the command are to reinforce the Guantanamo Naval Base and carry out military exercises in other areas of the Caribbean region.

Firing Practice

FL301916 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 79 FL

[Text] A unit of the eastern army has carried out a maneuver with artillery firing to salute 2 December. Here is a report by Juan [Sansesario] Batista.

[Begin telephonic report] The tactical maneuver with artillery firing called the "Granma landing," which was carried out by the members of the military unit number 1,005 of the eastern army at the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] General Ignacio Agramonte National Firing Range, has ended with satisfactory results. This important maneuver, in which the combatants of the eastern command saluted with dignity the 23d anniversary of the historic Granma landing, once again showed the ability and skill of the

chiefs, officers, regular and reserve combatants of the military unit number 1,005 in carrying out missions under difficult conditions by successfully fulfilling the tasks set by higher command. The fulfillment of the commitment pledged by the officers, sergeants, soldiers and reserve members of the military unit number 1,005 showed that they are prepared to carry out any mission with the modern technical combat equipment the revolution has placed in their hands, and they will know how to employ them at any time with the same spirit the Granma expeditionaries had on landing on our eastern coast on 2 December 1956. [end recording]

Events Marked With Parade

[FL021716 Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1631 GMT on 2 December begins delayed broadcast of military ceremony at the Gen Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Academy Parade Grounds in Havana, marking the 23d anniversary of the rebel army and Granma landing. Commander Col Jose Palacios Suarez, presents the troops to the official reviewer Brig Gen Ramon Espinosa Martin who then begins to review the troops.

Officiating at the ceremony are Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the FAR, Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Ramiro Valdes, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Arnaldo Milian, other leaders of the Cuban party, government and mass organizations.

Brigadier General Ramon Espinosa Martin salutes the troops and the combatants who have been presented with the FAR 20th anniversary medals.

Brigadier General Ramon Espinosa Martin speaks on the events from the time of the Granma landing on 2 December 1956 through the triumph of the revolutionary struggle on 1 January 1959 and the subsequent achievements of the revolutionary government. He congratulates the combatants who were presented with the FAR commemorative medal, the FAR for its work and the Soviets for their aid.

A parade follows with the head of the troops and the staff leading. The following units pass in review: the marching drum corps, the cadets of the Technical Military Institute, General Antonio Maceo Interservices School; Maj Camilo Cienfuegos FAR Artillery School; Coast Guard Academy, and the Cienfuegos School, an eastern army unit and worker and peasant militia units.

Las Coloradas Event

FL031248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The 23d anniversary of the landing of the yacht Granma was marked at Las Coloradas, site of the great feat, with a ceremony attended by hundreds of workers, students, pioneers and representatives of political and mass organizations. The event, which marked the end of the National Week honoring the combatants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the

Interior Ministry, was chaired by Emilio Leo Hernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Granma Province. Sunday in the early morning hours, 82 youths, who have excelled in their tasks and three members of the Soviet Komsomol, carried out the landing bearing flags of the 26 July and the Union of Young Communists.

Military-Patriotic Association

FL300057 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 79 FL

[Text] In Havana the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC) and the Military-Patriotic Education Association today signed a cooperation agreement of political and ideological training of youth and working masses in general. The document was signed by Rene Fontaina, CTC secretary general in Havana Province, and Lt Col Dionisio Barzaga, vice president of the Military-Patriotic Education Association in Havana Province, during a ceremony which was attended by leaders of the two organizations.

The document ratifies the resolve of the labor movement to facilitate the fulfillment of tasks by local offices in coordination with the administrations as well as the attendance to class of draftees and worker-teachers. Meanwhile, the Military-Patriotic Education Association pledges that all draftees will receive the required orientation and instructions on combat readiness. It also pledges to promote the love of fatherland and the armed forces.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR MADAGASCAR CLAIMS--Cuba has reaffirmed at the UN special committee its support for the just demands of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar over the Malagasy Islands on the Indian Ocean. Cuban delegate Felix Pita Astudillo said France, with its colonialist attitude, wants to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a young African state contrary to resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, United Nations and nonaligned countries movement. Pita Astudillo indicated that reasons exist to alarm the international community since the nonsolution of the problem of the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India on the Indian Ocean represents threatening implications for the regional security of coastal states in that part of the world. In this regard, the Cuban delegate recalled that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has condemned the progressive French militarization of some of these islands under dispute. [Text] [FL291242 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL]

DIPLOMATS WELCOMED--A delegation of diplomats accredited to Cuba, accompanied Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, has visited the Isle of Youth where they toured the junior high farm schools and other sites of interest. The visitors were received at the airport by Felix Mojena Beltran, second secretary of the PCC municipal committee. The delegation included the ambassadors from the Republic of the FRG, Belgium, Canada, France, Gabon, Nigeria, Portugal and Sweden, and the charges d'affaires from Denmark and Finland. Students from Ethiopia, Namibia, Mozambique, Congo, Angola and Nicaragua happily welcomed the visitors. The teaching and nonteaching activities as well as maintaining and enriching the cultural traditions of the young people from the aforementioned countries was praised by the diplomats who said that Cuban aid to countries in Africa and Nicaragua is impressive. Members of the PCC Executive Bureau and leaders of the government on the Isle of Youth also accompanied the visitors to whom they explained the main objectives of the people's government in that region. [FL271927 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 79 FL]

LAOS FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY--The Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples [MPSP] has issued a declaration on the occasion of the celebration on 2 December of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the

Lao People's Democratic Republic. The document explains how that country, a yankee neocolony, after a heroic struggle, became a truly independent and sovereign country which is building a happy life for its people. It adds that Laos now has to fight against the Chinese aggression. The document notes that the Beijing gang has sent numerous regular divisions to the border with Laos, is conducting military maneuvers and uses spies to try to sow division among the many nationalities living in that territory. The declaration further states that the Laotian people have never surrendered to the aggressors and are determined to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. [Text] [FL292322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL]

CEMA PROTOCOL SIGNED--The protocol of the fifth meeting of the board of administrators of international repair services of CEMA countries' oil refineries was signed yesterday in fulfillment of one of the agreements of the meeting, which took place in this capital from 19 to 22 November with the participation of Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and a delegation of Romania's Chemical Industry Ministry as observer. [FL241921 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 79 FL]

ANAP LEADER IN GDR--Berlin--Jose Ramirez Cruz, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the National Association of Small Farmers, has arrived in the GDR capital on a working visit. [Text] [FL261434 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1429 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL]

VENEZUELAN MINISTER VISITS FARM--A Venezuelan delegation headed by Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, minister of the Secretariat General of the presidency, has visited the Valles de Picadura livestock farm in Madruga Municipality, Havana Province. During its tour, the delegation had a fraternal talk with Ramon Castro, director of the farm and national work hero, who briefed the delegation on the development of the farm. [Text] [FL281350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1322 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL]

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION--Party Central Committee secretariat member Jorge Risquet Valdes has received at the Central Committee offices a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee headed by Hubert Egemann, chief of the SED Department of Transportation and Communications. Various matters of mutual interest were discussed and a broad exchange of experiences took place at the meeting. [Text] [FL281340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1322 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL]

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL--Ferenc Molnar, state secretary of the Culture Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic, has arrived in Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Culture Ministry. At the Jose Marti International Airport the visitor was welcomed by culture First Vice Minister Rafael Almeida and Lupe Veliz, director of international relations of the Culture Ministry, as well as Hungarian ambassador to Cuba Jeno Jakus. During his stay in our country, Ferenc Molnar will give several lectures and hold talks on cooperation between the two culture ministries. [Text] [FL280028 Havana

Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL]--Culture First Vice Minister Rafael Almeida has received Ferenc Molnar, secretary of state of the Hungarian Culture Ministry, in this capital. Topics of common interest for the development of cultural activities were examined during the talks. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL]

FAO COMMITTEE--Today Cuba was elected member of the Committee for Policies and Programs of Food Aid of the world food program representing Latin America. The committee is also composed of Egypt, the FRG, France and Sierra Leone. Among its functions, the committee stimulates and supports economic and social development. The world program was created 16 years ago by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. [Text] [FL300151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 79 FL]

MEETING ON RADIOBROADCASTING--Radiobroadcasting in Cuba is experiencing extraordinary advances in every aspect and radio networks currently have the technical equipment capable of making broadcasts with the required quality. Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute (ICRT), has made this statement in his closing remarks at the second national ICRT seminar held in the city of Sancti Spiritus. It was announced at the meeting that a Cuban radio agency will be established early next year as part of the ICRT. The agency will be responsible for channeling cooperation and program exchanges among the country's radio stations. Future radio broadcasting development plans and activities to be undertaken over the rest of this year also were covered at the 3-day meeting. Reports concerning handling of news, quality assessment and control, programing, social research and radio festivals were presented at the meeting. [FL261126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL]

MINISTER TOURS CONSTRUCTION SITE--Construction Minister Jose Lopez Moreno has termed the efforts made by the workers at the Santa Clara textile mill as very good. The Villa Clara industrial site will be inaugurated on 2 December. Lopez Moreno toured various areas of the gigantic industrial project, which will produce annually 60 million square meters of high quality cloth made of polyester and cotton fibers. The minister hailed the fulfillment of the construction workers who are delivering the project completed 1 year ahead of schedule, as pledged to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. As he walked through the installations, the minister was briefed on the various steps of construction in each area, machinery, obstacles overcome by the workers and the support given by local residents. [Text] [FL292003 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL]

CSO: 3010

CEPE ANNOUNCES SANTA ELENA EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 12 Nov 79 p 2

/Text/ The CEPE (Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation) announced officially that engineer Jose Carvajal Candell, the general manager, will submit an "aggressive program" for exploration, designed to discover hydrocarbons in the Santa Elena Peninsula, in the province of Guayas, to the agency's board of directors for consideration.

It was not indicated when the board of directors would look into the program referred to.

Five Enterprises

The CEPE revealed that at least five foreign enterprises officially expressed their interest to the corporation in drawing up service contracts so as to carry out secondary recovery operations in existing oil wells, along with hydrocarbon prospecting in the area of Santa Elena Peninsula.

Possible Petroleum Find

The CEPE reports that the interest displayed by the companies--whose names are not mentioned--is based on the one hand on the fact that the corporation recently concluded the drilling of four wells with positive results; on the other hand the interest is due to the fact that this discovery by CEPE could confirm the theory advanced by a British expert to the effect that the peninsula area geologically presents a rather anarchic appearance, full of faults, where petroleum could be found to be contained in small pools, located throughout the region, without any continuity. Besides, the area involved reveals conditions similar to those at Talara and Peru where successful secondary extraction programs have been carried out; their profitability is insured in view of the current petroleum barrel price on the world market. To the above one must add the prospects in the area because there has as yet been no offshore prospecting.

Investments

The investments which the interested companies could make in the previously mentioned prospecting and secondary extraction activities would fluctuate between \$50 and \$200, according to the corporation.

CEPE Activities

The CEPE stated that it will in the meantime go ahead with the programs that have been worked out for the peninsula, consisting in increasing the current output rate which is 1,500 barrels per day, which means that new equipment will have to be procured in view of the total deterioration of current equipment; it will also be necessary to restore wells and to undertake a drilling program including some 200 additional wells.

5058

CSO:3010

NEW CEPE PLAN PROJECTS 1982 SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FUELS

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Nov 79 p 1,8

/Text/ The new industrial development plan, worked out by the current CEPE /Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation/ management calls for meeting the domestic fuel demand, without imports, starting in 1982, one year before the deadline anticipated by the prior administration, as well as the development of basic petrochemistry and the lubricant plant. The plan designed for the next decade proposes to install a polymerization plant, the optimization of the Esmeraldas refinery, and the construction of a new refinery.

New Plan

The new industrial development plan is intended to meet fuel needs for the next 10 years and to develop basic petrochemistry in accordance with technical schemes that would make it possible to rationalize the investments and to get maximum use out of Ecuadorean crude.

It was announced officially that the plan has been forwarded to the members of the CEPE board of directors who will have to study it and approve its implementation.

Description of Motives

The description of motives accompanying the document reveals that the application of the anticipated technical and economic schemes will enable the country to take care of the domestic fuel consumption without imports starting in 1982 which means that at least one year will be shaved off the plan drawn up by the prior administration.

On the other hand, the plan calls for the introduction of new technologies into the currently existing refining plants and in those that are to be built so that it will be possible to get the most out of Ecuadorean crude which, because of its makeup, yields a residue proportion on the order of 48 percent.

It is calculated that, if these innovations are implemented, the country will in 1985 save 50,000 barrels of crude and that, if current refining patterns were to be continued, that amount would have to be used for domestic consumption, to the serious detriment of national reserves.

Prior Plans

With the intention of taking care of the country's rising fuel needs, the prior administration drew up a project which it called "Expansion of Esmeraldas State Refinery" but which in reality involved the construction of a new plant, next to the old one.

The new national industrial development plan provided that the construction of a new refinery next to the existing one is an alternative that is worth analyzing especially in consideration of strategic criteria according to which it would not be a good idea to concentrate the major portion of the country's fuel production at one point.

On the other hand, according to the official report, it had been established that, prior to starting the construction of a refinery, there is a possibility of optimizing the operation of the existing one through the introduction of new units, for example, as a result of which it would be possible to obtain a higher yield of original crude and to take care of the domestic demand without imports starting in 1982, not starting in 1983, when the new refinery would be ready.

Plan Objectives

The third priority of the plan involves the construction of a polymerization plant which, from the gas currently burned, would make it possible to get an additional 1,400 barrels of 95-octane gasoline at a cost of 200 million sucres and that in 1981 it would be ready to start producing the above-indicated volume of gasoline.

Simultaneously, after the approval of the plan, we would start the optimization of the Esmeraldas State Refinery and the expansion of the output capacity to 70,000 barrels (currently its nominal capacity is 55,000 barrels per day). This project would require an investment of 465 millions and would materialize by 1982 which would mean that we would gain one year and a half in terms of the substitution of imports which currently have to be brought in so as to take care of the rising needs on the domestic market.

"This shows," says the CEPE, "that there is no delay" with respect to the project calling for the construction of a new refinery next to the one currently existing at Esmeraldas.

Another one of the objectives involves the construction of the new refinery on the basis of studies currently being carried out by UOP (Universal Oil Products).

Conclusions

The conclusions in the document presenting the national industrial development plan point out that priority is being given to industrialization activities on a nationwide level, including the optimization of the existing refineries, the expansion of the Esmeraldas Refinery, and the construction of a new refinery for fuels and basic petrochemistry, plus the lubricant plant.

According to the source, the plan also calls for realistic programming in keeping with the country's resources and it eliminates earlier criteria according to which, to meet the domestic fuel supply over the next several years, it would have been necessary to earmark 250,000 barrels per day of original /eastern/ crude.

In financial terms, giving priority to industrial development activities would represent a considerable saving since it would prevent duplication of effort. If the schemes prepared by the prior administration were to be implemented, on top of the previously mentioned expansion of the Esmeraldas Refinery, which in itself would represent a new refinery, it would also have been necessary to build another one for petrochemistry.

5058

CSO: 3010

CEPE ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION RECOMMENDED

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Nov 79 p A-2

/Text/ The growth of the CEPE (Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation) is not the result of any planning but rather is due to circumstantial requirements, according to a report drafter by SNC Enterprises, a company hired to study the agency.

The document points out that the country does not have a system of enterprises and that the corporation therefore had to create its own management mechanisms which are far from constituting the kind of business systems required by an enterprise of the volume and importance of the CEPE.

New Administrative Structure

Among the recommendations made in the study, there is one suggesting that CEPE be given a new administrative structure by decentralizing the excessive authority and responsibilities presently contemplated in the office of the manager and in the office of the deputy manager, and by implementing a system which has been called "responsibility--authority--autonomy" and which would mean that, internally, each authority must assume responsibility for the results that are obtained in its sphere of operation although the volume or magnitude of responsibility will have to be in a direct relationship with the degree of authority necessary to assume said responsibility.

Variation in Structure

The organizational structure of CEPE which, during the year it was established, looked as if it would adjust itself to the needs of the times, has undergone various kinds of changes in terms of its volume and makeup in response to the growth of its functions.

The study adds that this growth is not due to any planning but, on the contrary, that it springs from circumstantial requirements as a result of which the agency's management has turned into an "emergency administration," so that its organizational structure is not perfectly defined and so that the functions which each area must perform are not properly determined.

After analyzing the current organizational structure of CEPE, the report points out that "one can observe the absence of an area of centralized planning and the accumulation of units under the office of the general manager, as well as the rise of small planning units, attached to each directorate, which obviously did not work in a coordinated manner and with overall criteria."

5058

CSO: 3010

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION RESULTS--An oil well drilled by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] in the northwest has produced 2,000 barrels of crude oil a day leading to the belief that the area in which it is located is rich in oil. This discovery raises Ecuador's already proven oil reserves of 1.3 billion barrels by 20 million barrels. CEPE also plans to exploit gas. For this purpose it plans to drill six wells in the Amistad Field. The production from these wells--estimated at between 40 to 60 million cubic feet--will be used to produce urea. [PA231235 Quito voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA]

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION--Oswaldo Hurtado, vice president of the republic and president of the National Development Council [CONADE], and representatives of the consortium of municipalities and provincial councils of Central Ecuador have decided to create an organization to develop Central Ecuador. Hurtado said administrative decentralization and planned regional development are part of the government's program and will be considered in CONADE's general development program. [PA251512 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

NEW UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE, PUBLIC SECURITY NAMED

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Nov 79 p 15

[Text] In a communique issued by the Revolutionary Government Junta, based on a general order of the armed forces, it was revealed yesterday afternoon that the following transfers have occurred among active officers of the military institution:

New undersecretary of defense and public security: Col Nicolas Carranz, Jr, who was recently named chief of the general staff of the armed forces, replacing Col Carlos Eduardo Melendez. Previously, Col Carranza was the commander in La Union.

Chief of the General Staff: Col Francisco Herman Pereira, who was previously the Salvadoran delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington.

Director general of immigration: Col Dr Rodolfo Antonio Revelo, who was legal affairs advisor of the Ministry of Defense. He replaces Col Gonzalo Anselmo Argumedo.

At the same time Dr Roberto Alvergue Vides, citing "professional reasons," declined the post of private secretary to the President.



Undersecretary Col Nicolas Carranza, Jr, was named and sworn in as undersecretary of defense and public security.

IMMEDIATE ACTION AGAINST JUDICIAL CORRUPTION ANNOUNCED

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 10

[Text] At a press conference yesterday, the minister of justice, Dr Luis Nelson Segovia, and his deputy minister, Dr Fernando Augusto Mendez, announced plans for a review of the penal code to consider more effective regulations against cases of kidnaping and terrorism, as well as immediate action to uproot judicial corruption, which has brought so many problems to the country.

They explained that they oppose all acts of violence and deplored recent incidents in the streets, as well as the dynamite attacks on the offices of LA PRENSA GRAFICA and EL DIARIO DE HOY, and said that the ministry will do everything possible to put an end to this situation with a judicial approach more atuned to reality.

Referring to acts of violence in the streets, murders, kidnapings, and the sacking of business establishments, Segovia and Mendez stated that while such actions are of course reprehensible, they emphasized at the same time that "they are the product of the social injustices that we have been suffering from." They reported that they have now instituted a review of the penitentiary system and that they have found a deplorable situation, concerning which the ministry will take prompt action so that prison inmates will be given the most humane treatment possible. They added that this is a result of the judicial corruption which has prevailed here and that they are anxious to eradicate it, sweeping away the past legally and drastically.

Minister Segovia offered a legal definition of the Revolutionary Governing Junta, which, he said, is operating within the framework of the Constitution, while maintaining full respect for it. He explained that the coup d'etat had not violated the Constitution and that the revolution possesses all the legitimacy conceded by modern theories of constitutional rights, which do not rule out insurrection as a means of obtaining a reorganization of public administration and adopting a legitimate democracy through legislative and executive action.

Segovia said that the government has consolidated its forces. The process has been slow but firm and sure. He said that the junta and the cabinet are making plans for social welfare and national emergency measures which will be brought to fulfillment because the word of the armed forces is involved. "The people should remain calm," he added, "because before the end of the year we will begin to enjoy specific social reforms."

9015

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

EX-COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER FACIO VIEWS LOCAL VIOLENCE

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 10

[Text] Former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo J. Facio said that "the efforts that we are making at the University of La Paz should be aimed at restoring calm to El Salvador and Nicaragua."

Thus begins an article published yesterday in LA NACION of Costa Rica which presents the opinions of the well-known politician of that country. Further on, among other ideas, the report continues.

"Facio recognized the danger for our country represented by the existence of a leftist regime in Nicaragua and the climate of violence also loosed by the left in El Salvador.

"If the leftist groups seize power, although we are less vulnerable, there is no guarantee that they will not upset the order and the state of things here," Facio Segredo stated in explaining his concern for what is happening in Central America.

"He emphasized that 'Costa Rica, for its own security, must do everything possible to prevent these countries from falling into the hands of the communists.' The ex-foreign minister is in favor of 'supporting any national or international action that would forestall such an occurrence. And let us not have any talk of nonintervention because this government intervened in the Sandinist revolution to quite an extent.'"

The headline of the article reads, "The Survival of Costa Rica Depends on the Future of Central America, and with subheads, the article continues as follows:

"Threat. He described the Nicaraguan announcement on the organization of an army of 100,000 men as a direct threat to us." He reiterated his concerns in the sense that such a decision is unnecessary, but he said that "what this means is they want to change the system."

"The only solution. In referring to the Salvadoran problem, Gonzalo Facio stated: 'In view of what is happening in El Salvador, I think the only way

to save that country from chaos and from falling into the hands of the communists is by means of a democratic opening.' He argued that various sectors, including business, were working to that end, convinced that the best investment they could make was in social reform.

"Our ex-foreign minister met behind closed doors with the deposed President, Carlos Humberto Romero, one month before his fall, 'trying to convince him to prevent chaos by choosing a democratic opening. He said he would, but there was a lack of firmness and spirit in his words,' he said.

"The result was inevitable. Regarding the situation in El Salvador following the coup that overthrew Romero, Facio thinks it is logical. 'When the opening occurred, the extreme left had to increase its attacks because they were the ones who wanted it the least. Because the day the opening comes, the left is finished,' he said.

"Facio believes that violence could be prolonged in El Salvador for 6 months or perhaps a little more. But when the young students who support all these leftist movements realize that democracy has returned, they will abandon such tendencies and go on to participate in the democratic process.'

"The ex-foreign minister has faith in the Salvadoran Junta and in those who are supporting it. 'If they can survive through the next 6 months, the left will lose support for continuing the violence.'

"Finally, Facio is convinced that 'Nicaraguan extremist groups are no doubt supporting the extremists that are sowing chaos in El Salvador.' He reiterated, in conclusion, that our country must do everything possible to insure that democracy and peace prevail in all the countries of Central America."

9015
CSO: 3010

ANNIVERSARY OF GAIRY POLICE ATTACK COMMEMORATED

FL222210 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Text] St. George's Grenada, 19 Nov (CANA)--The Grenada people's response to the March 13, overthrow of Dictator Sir Eric Gairy was an election in itself, a top member of the revolutionary government said last night.

Polling has therefore taken place on the principle of "one man, one gun" according to Selwyn Strachan, minister of communications, works and labour.

He was addressing a giant rally on the sixth anniversary of the near massacre by Sir Eric's then dreaded secret police of the leadership of the New Jewel Movement (NJM), now the government.

Strachan's statements, applauded by cabinet colleagues and given shouted approval by the estimated 8,000 crowd, is to date the most definitive response to Caribbean demands for elections here.

He declared Gairy had abused the traditional one-man one-vote principle to steal successive elections over the years.

On March 13, the Grenada people had their fairest election ever..."That is, one man, one gun. Nobody can dispute the fairness of that. That is what took place on March 13, on behalf of our people," Strachan said.

The crowd gave a thunderous answer later to Caribbean calls on the question of Grenada's political detainees.

Several scores of persons, some of them leading figures in the Gairy government, were detained the day of the coup. Some original detainees were released, but in recent weeks three dozen other persons were picked up in connection with an alleged plot to overthrow the revolutionary government.

Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, who holds the finance portfolio, threw this question to the crowd: "Do you wish the detainees to be released"?

The vociferously repeated "no's" were said by Coard to be Grenada's answer to the Caribbean critics.

No names were called at the rally, but Antigua's Lester Bird and Barbados's Henry Forde have publicly expressed concern about human rights in the spice island, with the latter having identified Grenada, Cuba and Haiti as regional states where such rights were being violated.

Coard disputed that such was true of his country, said it was the target of propaganda by some Caribbean circles and a few "press barons," and that his government's slogan now was "Don't listen to the propaganda. Come to Grenada and see for yourself."

CSO: 3020

'CLEANER' EDITORIAL QUESTIONS NEWSPRINT POLICY

FL292020 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 25 Nov 79 p 8 FL

[Unattributed editorial entitled: "Mr Manley's Apology"]

[Text] On October 31, Mr Manley, the prime minister, told a press conference in New York at the Westbury Hotel that the government's commitment to press freedom was such that newsprint was the only exception to the government's policy on import control. He also told the conference that RJR [Radio Jamaica Ltd] was "being put into private Jamaican hands."

On Thursday, November 1, the GLEANER in reacting to Mr Manley's statement, did not accuse him of "lying" but wrote to the government asking that Mr Manley's statement be confirmed, and expressing pleasure at what would be a new policy of exempting newsprint from import control. On Friday, November 2, Mr Manley issued a statement saying that what he had said to the press in New York about newsprint being exempt from import control was wrong, and apologised for his error.

We for our part accept Mr Manley's apology, but find it little short of amazing that Mr Manley's colleague ministers and his senior public servant advisers who assisted him at the press conference were themselves so unaware of the reality that they allowed the press overseas to get a false impression of what transpires in Jamaica.

We note Mr Manley's explanation that he had thought that "newsprint had been put into a special category not requiring licence before receiving the foreign exchange for imports of newsprint from time to time" after the controversy over the STCC [State Trading Corporation] becoming the sole importer of newsprint, when he said the government acceded to the GLEANER's protest "on the ground that it wished to make it absolutely clear that it was committed to freedom of the press and did not wish any official action to create a contrary impression."

We suggest to Mr Manley that that was "a praiseworthy approach" on the part of the government which should still be followed. In this context, we invite the prime minister and the government to consider whether certain irresponsible actions and statements against this newspaper, especially since September 24, have not breached their own intent for they have sullied any commitment to a free press.

And, incidentally, when is RJR to be put into "private hands."

CSO: 3020

PSOJ REPORTS EUROPE TO BUY JAMAICAN GOODS

FL291650 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Text] A private sector organization of Jamaica [PSOJ] Mission to Europe has received "specific requests" from 17 firms for Jamaican produce to a value of over (US) \$20 million (J\$39 million).

Speaking yesterday on the mission which lasted from October 13 to November 10, JMA [Jamaica Manufacturers' Association] Deputy President, Mr. Carlton Walter said most of the requests were for agricultural products.

He indicated that there were four large distributors in France who were interested in hundreds of tons of citrus juice, cucumber, peppers, tumeric, ginger and tropical juices; a firm in Holland wanted 120 tons of mango puree; another wanted 50,000 tons of nectars and juices; one, 150 tons of citrus concentrates a month.

Mr. Walter said that in Germany there was a strong demand for up to 20,000 tons of sweet peppers per month in the winter season as well as quantities of tumeric and ginger. In Belgium there was an interest in weekly deliveries of fresh limes and tropical juices.

In addition to the agricultural products, he said, there was interest in Belgium for high quality costume jewellery, and in Holland for female underwear and T-shirts in container load lots.

He said that in Holland Kayser & Company was interested in investing in the production and processing of 3,000 acres of vegetables. The processing plant for this production would be expected to cost about (US)\$3 million and would need a minimum daily raw material supply of 20 tons.

Mr. Walter said the Belgium shipbuilders association was willing to consider investment in a drydock and ship-assembly operation in Kingston; and Worldwide Off-shore Limited in that country was willing to consider joint ventures with Jamaican shipping concerns.

He said that in Germany, a Frankfurt firm was interested in producing burnt lime for export; and TUI, the largest travel agency in Europe, was willing to lease a Jamaican hotel of at least 300 rooms and to considerably expand their bookings to Jamaica if airline space is available.

In France, he said, joint venture interests extended to Zajtmann manufacturers of shoes who were interested in licencing a Jamaican firm to produce for the region; CAM Textiles was interested in licencing a Jamaican firm to produce lingerie; and Langre manufacturers of cosmetics was willing to examine possibilities of an operation in the Kingston free zone.

In the area of commercial banks, Mr. Walter said the ABN Bank of Holland was interested in extending credit for Jamaican trade, as was the Central Rabobank of Holland, and the Norddeutsche Bank of West Germany.

He said the Vaswani Confirming House of Hamburg was interested in confirming commercial credit to Jamaican importers of up to (US)\$1 million per customer, with an overall limit of (US)\$10 million.

Mr. Walter said the Netherlands Finance Company for Developing Countries was interested in investing equity in any Jamaican enterprise which operates within the development strategies of the country.

Mr. Walter said the mission got the general impression that many major banks remain sceptical about extending credit to Jamaica, though two large banks not now involved in Jamaica were willing to provide credit for exports to Jamaica, from Holland and Germany.

He said there were also indications from France and Holland of a willingness to provide technical assistance in any field on request, as well as prospects for an over 20 per cent increase in tourist flow to Jamaica if air transportation is available.

CSO: 3020

JAMAICA

EIGHT-POINT BANANA INDUSTRY REVIVAL PLAN ANNOUNCED

FL291745 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Nov 79 pp 1, 23 FL

[Excerpt] An eight-point plan of action aimed at reviving the Jamaican banana industry was suggested Thursday night by Mr. John Pringle, Jamaica's deputy high commissioner of trade, and chairman of the Jamaican Marketing Company (JAMCO).

The specific actions which according to him need to be taken without delay are:

--The immediate acquisition of the Jamaica sugar estates in St. Thomas for large-scale banana-planting.

--A central bank of farm implements to be brought into the island and placed under the control of the Banana Company of Jamaica for the exclusive use of the development of large-scale banana-planting.

--An absolute assurance that nothing will be allowed to reduce or curtail the importation of fertilizer for the farmers, as was recently witnessed.

--An agreement that the banana company will be permitted to hold foreign exchange at source--so that equipment required to retain and develop banana production can always be instantly purchased and imported.

--An immediate increase in the price of bananas paid to growers supported by substantial allowances for fertilizer and field equipment.

--An absolute assurance that the banana company will be permitted within the bounds of government policy, to get on with its job without "absurd political interference" of a parochial and pork-barrel nature.

--Immediate attention be paid to port facilities and the internal transportation of bananas from the Far Gate, through the boxing stations and into the ports.

--An immediate investigation into the banana insurance scheme to make absolutely certain that it fully protects the growers should any serious disaster occur.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD VIEWS 1980 SITUATION

PA281403 Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Nov (AFP)--Nicaraguan Central Bank President Arturo Cruz said here today that healthy monetary and fiscal policies are needed for 1980 in order to strengthen the cordoba, the national currency. The bank president said the Sandinist government is making great efforts to revive the economy next year but these efforts will need the growing support of an organized people.

The revolutionary commitment to increase production must be renewed daily, Cruz said, and added that in 1980 the Sandinist government will promote a healthy credit policy coordinated with a very restricted fiscal policy.

The main obstacles to these aims, the bank president admitted, is growing inflation and an unemployment rate that will increase daily as the economic crisis goes on. By 1980, the Sandinist government hopes domestic credit and the promotion of production will eliminate unemployment and inflation, or at least begin to eliminate them gradually.

Nicaragua begins the decade of the eighties with an urgent need to promote production that was affected by the national liberation war in its four main export lines--cotton, coffee, beef and seafood.

Cruz insisted that next year Nicaragua will make an effort to improve its balance of payments, which he describes as bad. To do this, it will depend mostly on loans and cash contributions from countries friendly to the revolution. He said the country's main effort will be toward maintaining the budget based exclusively on domestic income and maintaining absolute austerity within a planned economy.

Healthy credit and a well-managed budget should be the government's goal for 1980. To the extent that this is implemented, the currency will be strengthened abroad and will allow us to strengthen our economy, which at least for the present is going through a critical period, he said.

Cruz commented on economic projects for 1980. These come at a time when the industry and commerce welcome the Sandinist government's decision to suspend confiscations, even though it has not been determined yet if this measure is permanent or only provisional.

Meanwhile, Orlando Ruiz, Managua Chamber of Commerce president, said the measure will help restore economic confidence in the country after political trust was earned with the Sandinist triumph 4 months ago.

CSO: 3010

CHILDREN'S CENTERS TO BE OPEN NEXT YEAR

PA290425 Mangua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 21 Nov 79 p 7 PA

[Text] Four juvenile guidance centers with their respective observation quarters will be established next year in regions where they are most needed, Jorge Chevez, assistant director of the Juvenile Guidance Center in this capital, announced during an interview granted to EL PUEBLO. Chevez also explained the functions and programs this children's institute will carry out.

What program will it implement in the revolutionary process? "We are counting on the active participation of the community, the family and popular organizations, such as the Luis Alfonso Velazquez Sandinist Children's Association. Regarding preventive action set out in the juvenile guidance law, it will be made more effective through national campaigns more in accord to our revolutionary reality."

"Our plan is to set up four juvenile guidance centers with observation quarters in 1980 in regions where problems are more numerous and where the revolutionary government decides it is most necessary. The establishment of these juvenile guidance centers and observation quarters will depend on the nation's financial capabilities, because it presently is facing a critical economic situation inherited from Somozism. Nevertheless, in Nicaragua the first step has been taken for a revolution in matters related to children."

What is the juvenile guidance center? "It is the institution in charge of implementing the juvenile guidance law through preventive, corrective and protective actions. This juvenile guidance center is linked to an observation quarter, a technical department in charge of investigating and of diagnosing the characteristics of children's personality and the studies of psychic and social aspects to determine the factors which could have motivated a child's aberrant behavior and to determine the characteristics and conditions for his reeducation."

What are the functions of the juvenile guidance center? "The juvenile guidance center deals with children presenting an abnormal situation.

"These include all those who, due to personal physical, psychic, environmental or a combination of causes, are having problems in their social adaptation or show persistent or progressive antisocial conduct which cannot be corrected through natural channels but must have special care from the state and the community. In this manner the term delinquent is replaced by that of a child in an abnormal situation. The juvenile guidance center also handles the cases of children who have been materially or morally abandoned and are in danger of a moral deviation. The juvenile guidance center also sees the child receives full protection physically, materially, morally and socially."

Finally, the juvenile guidance center assistant director referred to the problems faced by the institution. Chevez indicated fundamentally it has none. Only those we solve everyday for the benefit of our society and especially our children, whom we try to guarantee full protection to meet the goals of the juvenile guidance center and dispositions of the juvenile guidance law, and also with the slogan the children have a special place in the revolution.

CSO: 3010

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

PA290256 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 3 B PA

[Text] At the second interdenominational retreat for Nicaraguan evangelical pastors, held last month at Monte de los Olivos Baptist camp, the Evangelical Committee on Aid for Development, released a document known as the Declaration of 500. Among other things it says: "In remembering our heroes and martyrs we acknowledge that the evangelical churches participated politically, militarily, morally and spiritually in the struggle for the liberation of our Nicaragua.

"We recognize the new National Reconstruction Government and the Nicaraguan people's vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, as our nation's legitimate authorities and we promise to give our cooperation in all the efforts, projects, activities and programs prepared by the government on behalf of the people, understanding that our participation in any human project is relative to our loyalty and fidelity to the Lord Jesus Christ.

"We believe the Nicaraguan evangelical churches should have a representative on the State Council and we want the integration of the entire nation, putting an end to class conflicts, underdevelopment, economic and political dependence and the isolation of ethnical and cultural groups.

"We call for participation in those political actions that unite us for the common good; for a responsible study of the government's program and the scientific and analytical methods that will enable us to understand the mechanisms of the society in which we live. We urge integration into Sandinist defense committees and condemn all counterrevolutionary attempts."

080: 0010

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS ADDRESS FAO MEETING IN ROME

PA271747 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1151 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Rome, 27 Nov (EFE)--Nicaragua is reorganizing its agricultural system, Nicaragua's representatives to the FAO conference in Rome, Commander Sebastian Gonzales and Edwin Aguilar, said today. They explained that their country is faithfully trying to rebuild its agriculture, noting that Spain has given them more assistance than any other European country. Aguilar said Spain has purchased \$50 million worth of unharvested coffee, "and paid for it in advance." Mexico has also purchased coffee prior to the December 1979 harvest.

The Nicaraguan officials added that the United States is also helping. Instead of the yearly purchase of \$50 million worth of beef, this year's sales contract was for \$72 million.

"Land reform," Commander Gonzalez told EFE, "began in Nicaragua the day after the revolution. The junta issued a land expropriation decree on 20 July 1979." He added that "Land will not be distributed but assigned for use in Nicaragua. It is not a gift but a common property." He reported that the government junta has expropriated 200,000 hectares of land from Somoza and his followers. He noted that Jaime Wheelock heads the Agrarian Reform Ministry. Wheelock believes that land is owned by the entire Nicaraguan people.

Commander Gonzalez opposed land distribution "Because ownership creates a state of psychological uncertainty about the future and also because, when land is inherited, the children split it up and this causes major problems."

There are 350,000 wage earners who live off the land in Nicaragua while the population totals no more than 2.5 million, the commander remarked.

He added that under Somoza peasants worked only 3 months a year during the harvest and remained idle the rest of the year. "Now," he said, "the new government is trying to find work for them the other 9 months of the year."

He said Nicaragua is rich in fish, timber and gold. In a nation with 300 km of coastline, 90 percent of the fisheries belonged to Somoza and the other 10 percent to transnationals. "Now," he said, "we have to start with zero."

The two Nicaraguan officials told the FAO conference that their country urgently needs 8,000 tons of seed, fertilizer and food.

Edwin Aguilar told EFE that the new government is fighting (?illiteracy) in the countryside and that school enrollment has increased from 200,000 to 750,000, while college enrollment has risen from 8,000 to 20,000.

CSO:

'EL PUEBLO' SUMMARIZES AID FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

PA290053 Mangua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 21 Nov 79 p 8 PA

[Text] According to Noel Sanchez, an official at the International Reconstruction Fund's (FIR) International Organizations Directorate, the international financial organizations' economic activities in connection with the National Reconstruction Government can be summed up as follows: 1,080,500,000 cordobas in loans, 64 million cordobas in donations and 1,050,000,000 cordobas in the form of offers.

So far the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) is the only financial organization that has made any loans to our government. The 1,080,500,000 cordobas negotiated by the government have been contracted with this organization.

These funds will be used for the country's agricultural, livestock and industrial rehabilitation and to construct the Rio Blanco-Siuna road. The IDB has also donated 63 million cordobas in technical assistance, which will be used by the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute, the Planning Ministry and the National Development Bank. An offer of 40 million cordobas to be used in social and economic infrastructure is currently under study.

For its part, the Central American Economic Integration Bank is negotiating with the government two offers of 500 million cordobas, to be used also for social and economic infrastructure work. This organization has donated 1 million cordobas for technical studies. The World Bank has offered 510 million cordobas for the improvement of transportation, the construction of houses and the private sector.

Noel Sanchez stressed Nicaragua is maintaining a stance in defense in the national sovereignty and that, therefore, these loans and donations do not involve any commitments that might violate our autonomy. He also said these international organizations are willing to cooperate with our reconstruction process. He added those loans which were not completed under the dictatorship have been ratified for the purpose of finishing certain projects already underway or to begin other projects.

In conclusion, he said he knew nothing about the state of President James Carter's negotiations in Congress to obtain a \$75 million loan for our country.

WHEELOCK MEETS WITH FRG MISSION

PA291410 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Commander Jamie Wheelock Roman, minister of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA), yesterday met with FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Dr Rainer Offergeld and his delegation. The German delegation and Commander Wheelock discussed the situation of the peasants and the great need for agricultural machinery, insecticides and fertilizer to increase production.

Wheelock explained the revolutionary plans the government will undertake through INRA in the rural areas abandoned by the ousted authoritarian regime.

Minister Offergeld asked Commander Wheelock questions on landholding in Nicaragua. Wheelock replied that 60 percent of the arable land is owned by INRA.

During his talk with the delegation, the commander of the revolution explained that agrarian reform means a change in the situation of injustice and poverty which had prevailed in the rural areas. He also referred to INRA's interest in developing private medium-sized agricultural production which will not work against state production. He also said colonization plans will be implemented to transfer workers from the Pacific to the Atlantic region. He said there are plans to establish settlements in unpopulated areas of the Atlantic region.

Asked by Minister Offergeld if the peasants will demand wage increases and a reduction in work hours as a result of the revolutionary triumph, Wheelock replied: "Since our victory we have asked for sweat, sacrifice and work" to overcome Somozism's dreadful legacy.

At the end of the meeting the German delegation issued an invitation from the FRG University Institute for the Study of Cooperatives for Nicaraguans to study there.

END: 0810

CARRION DISCUSSES SMUGGLING, OTHER ACTIVITIES

PA292155 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Sandinist commanders have denounced a number of crimes committed by army members. They have said these crimes are being investigated by members of the army's attorney general's office. Those responsible for these crimes have been captured and justice will be applied. Commander Ortega has said persons who had been arbitrarily arrested have been released and those responsible for the arrests have been imprisoned. Commander Luis Carrion reported on irregularities occurring in northern Nicaragua. He specifically referred to cattle rustling.

[Begin Carrion recording] [words indistinct] ...large-scale cattle rustling in our country. According to data of the [word indistinct], approximately 300,000 head of cattle out of a total of about 2 million have been taken out of the country during the past few months. This rustling is a real crime against the people. I am very concerned about this situation. We have begun to implement certain measures. In some sectors of the northern border we have already organized the first border guards to control illegal entries and exits, rustling and the [words indistinct] by foreigners who come to (?fish) in our waters. This action along this small section of the border is the first phase of a plan to deploy specialized troops along the country's entire border. During a period of 2 weeks, 434 head of cattle being taken to Honduras were (?seized), 80 shipments of various types of smuggled goods to Honduras were confiscated, 34 persons were arrested. They included 3 smugglers, 3 former national guardsmen, 5 persons whose documents were not clear, 5 foreigners illegally entering the country, and 18 persons illegally trying to leave the country. [sentence indistinct] ...this is just to give you an idea of the extent of the illegal activity taking place in our borders. The smuggling is a truly criminal activity because the country now greatly needs its resources to overcome the economic crisis we inherited after 45 years of Somoquist dictatorship. This plan will be carried out until we have entire border under (?surveillance). [end recording]

13TH MONTH CONTRIBUTION TO UNEMPLOYMENT FUND EXPLAINED

PA300255 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 79 PA

[Statement by Alfonso Robelo, Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government junta member, at junta press conference in Government House in Managua--live--date not given]

[Text] Good afternoon companeros. Rather than read the decree on the 13th month bonus, I would like to explain it in simple words so it can be understood by all our people. The National Reconstruction Government has created a fund to combat unemployment. This fund is going to be financed from part of the payments of the 13th month bonus. All persons who earn the minimum wage up to 1,500 cordobas a month, will not contribute to this fund. That is to say, they will receive their full 13th month bonus. The persons who should receive 1,500 cordobas or more as their 13th month bonus will only receive 1,500 cordobas. The rest of the bonus above 1,500 cordobas will form part of this fund to combat unemployment. Let me give you some examples: If someone is scheduled to receive an 800 cordobas bonus, he will receive this amount; if he is supposed to get 1,200, he will obtain that amount; if he is supposed to get 1,500, he will get that amount; if he is supposed to get 1,600 he will only get 1,500 and the other 100 cordobas will be contributed to the fund; if he is supposed to get 3,000, he will only get 1,500 and the other 1,500 will be contributed.

In this way, all Nicaraguans will receive a very similar amount as their 13th month bonus because the revolution has the goal of establishing a more egalitarian society.

How is this money going to be used? First I want to explain that this contribution of the bonus over 1,500 cordobas is valid for both the government and private sectors. In other words all Nicaraguan wage earners who have the right to a 13th month bonus of more than 1,500 cordobas are going to contribute to this fund.

This fund is going to be administered by a council which will draft a number of projects to create jobs to combat the high unemployment rate

in our country. This council will be headed by a member of the government junta. It will also include delegates from the Finance, Social Welfare and Labor ministries and two representatives of the labor organizations.

As I said earlier, the state enterprises, the decentralized and autonomous entities, the nationalized insurance and bank institutions, the municipal enterprises and the private businesses are in reality going to act as withholding agents. They are going to withhold the excess amount of the 13 month bonus and will deposit it in the Finance Ministry on 31 December 1979 at the latest. This fund will be used to create jobs for people who not only do not receive a 13th month bonus but do not have jobs. This problem will be fought through this fund.

The implementation means are relatively simple. Each person will be given a receipt clearly indicating how much he is contributing to the fund.

I would also like to refer to another subject. We are working hard on drawing up the emergency and reactivation program to benefit the people in 1980. This is a very big task. Since the National Reconstruction Government is making a great effort to coordinate and harmonize all government activity for 1980, the secretariat of the government junta hereby announces to the public in general that in view of this work the government junta is canceling all previously scheduled appointments from 3 December to 10 December. We are going to devote that week to work on the 1980 emergency and reactivation program. We are sure this program is going to have a great effect on the entire nation and will serve as a framework for our development in 1980, indicating clear goals and rules of the game for all the sectors which participate in our reconstruction.

CSO: 3010

RAMIREZ, CARRION TOUR CHONTALES DEPARTMENT

PA272257 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Nov 79 pp 1,8 PA

[Text] Revolution Commander Luis Carrion said during a mass event held in la Libertad, Chontales Department, over the weekend: "The labor heroes know how to work harder and produce more. We need 10, 50, 100,000 labor heroes, revolutionary heroes."

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, representing the junta of the government of national reconstruction, and Commander Luis Carrion, representing the Sandinist National Liberation Front's Joint National Directorate, made a working tour through several municipalities in Chontales Department to discuss, review and solve a large number of problems faced by the municipal reconstruction boards and other local authorities.

At la Libertad

Companeros Ramirez and Carrion explained to a large gathering--made up mostly of workers and peasants--the significance and scope of the state takeover of mines and the need to put them in operation immediately.

Carrion outlined the revolution's achievements during the first 100 days of reconstruction listing, among other things, the organization of the workers under the Sandinist Workers Central (CST), the organization of the farmers under the Farm Workers Association (ATC), the economic take-off and the Budding literacy campaign.

The Labor Heroes

"Labor heroes know how to work harder and produce more. We need 10, 50 or 100,000 labor heroes, revolutionary heroes," said Carrion. He stressed that those who stand out because of their hard work, discipline and dedication to work--which means decidedly contributing to the construction of the new society--will be named labor heroes.

Both Ramirez and Carrion stressed the need for youths to join the literacy campaign, which will need the active participation of all students and workers willing to join it.

Junta Visit to Santo Tomas

In Santo Tomas Ramirez and Carrion addressed the population of several municipalities in Chontales Department and the country's Atlantic area. Ramirez said "The organized people will consolidate the revolution."

In turn, Carrion said, "Building the revolution means teaching people how to read, stamping out unemployment, guaranteeing a suitable salary to workers and allowing the peasants to till the land."

A great rally reflecting the Chontales people's happiness was held in Juigalpa on Sunday. Ramirez, speaking in the name of the national reconstruction government junta, told the people of Chontales the enemies of the revolution want to destroy their happiness over a future filled with hope.

Companero Ramirez said there are individuals trying to deceive the peasants by telling them pure communism is being established in Nicaragua. He added alert citizens who want to increase production should not listen to those individuals.

He also said Sandinism is going to combat the evils of the past by establishing a complete Sandinist system. He noted this system is misunderstood by certain sectors trying to prevent the development of the revolutionary process.

Regarding the literacy campaign which must also be financed as well as medicine, housing and agrarian reform programs, Companero Sergio Ramirez said funds for these programs are going to be obtained by taxing of those who are able to pay. An example is the patriotic 6 percent tax on assets worth over 100,000 cordobas which will be used to finance various social welfare projects. He also spoke of new liquor taxes and announced taxes on flour will be reduced.

He said revolutionary policy does not seek to harm the people but to give them the benefits they deserve.

He noted the creation of the single health system is a positive step in the revolution. He mentioned the changes in the Chontales people's health have been significant. The Juigalpa regional hospital treats all people without exception and provides them with free medicine.

Regarding education, the member of the government junta asked all Chontales sectors to join the literacy campaign. He also mentioned the forthcoming arrival of a group of Cuban teachers who will work in the rural areas, carrying out the literacy campaign to all the villages and settlements of the department.

Companero Ramirez Mercado spoke of the importance of the organization of the peasants to produce and achieve a common well-being. He also issued a special call to the organized people of Chontales to denounce the abuses of individuals who work against the revolution. "The revolution has been carried out to achieve justice," he said.

'BARRICADA' VIEWS FORTHCOMING SUGAR HARVEST

PA282357 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Nov 79 p 3 PA

[Editorial: "We Shall Triumph in the Sugar Harvest"]

[Text] The sugar harvest has begun. Our workers are participating in the various activities as part of our peoples joint effort to increase production and reactivate and develop our economy. We are meeting many production problems but our workers at all levels are showing their Sandinist determination to attain new victories.

Yesterday, on the first day of the sugar harvest, the Kukrahill sugar mill workers presented Commander Jaime Wheelock with the first bag of sugar produced this harvest. It is a symbol of what the free Nicaragua labor force can accomplish.

We know, at this time, we do not have the facilities to produce all we would like. We know we will have to overcome many difficulties. Therefore, our triumph will be to produce as much as possible within existing limitations and our greatest pride will be to have dedicated all our energies to the revolutionary effort. The farm workers in the rest of the country have in Kukrahill a challenge not only to do as well, but to do still better.

During the previous regimes the exploiters competed to see who could make the most profit, fill his pocket the most, exploit the workers the most and take the most advantage of others. With our revolution, this competition no longer exists. Today the people build their future. The workers will also compete to see who can produce the most for our people, who can dedicate the most energy to the consolidation and development of our revolutionary process and who can dedicate the greatest effort to overcoming difficulties.

Our people's war today is against underdevelopment, misery, ignorance and economic dependence. This war will also have its heroes. They will be those who produce more and those who make the greatest efforts for production. They will be the heroes of productive work. They will be our guides and examples.

Let us emulate them. When we give our utmost within the existing possibilities we shall have a victory and we shall have built a base to attain future victories. We shall be in a better position to build the society of free men.

BRIEFS

MASS GRAVE DISCOVERY--Managua, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A new mass grave containing the bodies of some 30 people murdered by the defunct Nicaraguan national guard was found here last night. The grave was found in front of the office of the former radio and television director under Anastasio Somoza's regime, Col Alberto Luna, who enforced the abolished radio and television code known here as the "black code." A statement by an old carpenter who worked for the military at the former pedagogical institute in the capital led to discovery of the grave. The carpenter said that in June he dared reveal that 30 people had been buried very close to the radio director's office. The worker said he saw a dumptruck, supposedly full of bodies, arrive and later a mechanical shovel covering up the hole. Army spokesman Roberto Sanchez said today that after examining the bones unearthed it has been determined that it is impossible to identify the victims, who were probably political prisoners. The army spokesman added that, following a military plan, a monument to the heroes and martyrs of the Sandinist revolution will be erected at each mass grave uncovered. [Text] [PA271916 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1515 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA]

NOVEL ON WOMEN--The participation of the Nicaraguan women in the revolution has not only been much greater than in other countries, but also has had greater depth, Margaret Randall, a famous U.S. writer says. She has been living in Cuba during the past 10 years and has written a great many books whose main theme has been women including: "Cuban Women Today," "Women in the Revolution," "Women," "The Revolution Cannot Be Made Without Us," "We Are Millions," "Companera Foris Tijerino" and many other works. Margaret is now in Nicaragua at the invitation of the Culture Ministry and is gathering historical documents to write a book on Nicaraguan women and their participation in the revolutionary struggle. [Text] [PA270437 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA]

SHIP TRANSFER TO SWISS BANK--Twenty-one Nicaraguan-registered shrimpboats that belonged to a firm in which dictator Anastasio Somoza was a major stockholder were transferred to a Swiss bank that has already negotiated their purchase with the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta. The transaction was conducted last weekend by local representatives of the Blue shipping firm. The fleet, estimated to be worth more than 6 million lempiras, was

anchored off Ampala in the Gulf of Fonseca after leaving Nicaragua unharmed. The boats were mortgaged to a major Swiss bank that claimed them after its clients declared themselves capable of meeting their payments. The bank also claimed them bearing in mind that since the ships contained goods belonging to Somoza, the Sandinist government might ask for their immediate return. The Swiss bank has begun negotiating their transfer to the Nicaraguan regime, which will cover the unpaid balance left by Somoza when he fled to the United States and then went to Paraguay. [Text] [PA771755 San Pedro SULA TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 28 PA]

SAFE-CONDUCT TO SOMOZISTS--Managua, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today issued 24 safe-conducts for Somozists who had been granted asylum in the Spanish Embassy here. One of the safe-conducts was issued to Harry Bodan Shielos, foreign minister during Francisco Somoza's 33-hour-long administration in July. Cristobal Rugama Nunez, former director of the agrarian reform institute; Col Guillermo Gonzalez Gaitron; Gen Guillermo Abraham Rivas; Col Jose Francisco Manzano, deputy director of the military academy, and Maj Alberto Gutierrez have also received safe-conducts. Safe-conducts were also issued to Silvio Morales Escan, a former district judge who had been granted asylum in the Guatemalan Embassy, and to three children of Somozist refugees. [Text] [PA292225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2012 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA]

ATLANTIC COAST PIRACY DENOUNCED--Nicaragua will lose 20 million cordobas in marine resources if piracy along the Atlantic Coast continues. Commander Humberto Ortega has told a Honduran student leader that piracy along our country's Atlantic Coast is increasing. Should this continue, by year's end we will have lost \$20 million (as heard). This is terrible for our country under its present economic conditions because we all know what a dollar means to us. The pirates, who knew about the wealth of our coasts, are mostly Honduras, but they also come from other countries. We are adopting measures in connection with this, trying to implement programs through which we would obtain an estimated \$40 billion [(figures as heard)] to \$50 billion profit, which could help our economy. [Text] [PA302117 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA]

NEW EVENING NEWSCAST--We announce to our listeners that as of 20 November 1979 ATABAL SANTINISTA will give new dynamism and quality to its 2100 newscast. What until last week was aired as a summary will, as of today, be turned into a special newscast to broadcast the evening news. First in its practice of revolutionary journalism, the evening edition of ATABAL SANTINISTA will always underscore the significant aspects of the news above and beyond their spectacular details. Here in radio Sandino we are aware the Nicaraguan people are not satisfied with incomplete or superficial news. Newsmen must delve into matters and provide the listener with the most detailed information possible. At Sandinist defense committee meetings the people analyze the news broadcast by the information media, evaluating which information has been given from the standpoint of the interests of the people and the fatherland, and contrasting this with that which is broadcast without taking into consideration the country's

most pressing needs. The radio listeners, who have now joined the various mass movements, can detect those news items that are harmful, damaging and injurious for society. Unfortunately, some newscasts still air these items. [Text] [PA300314 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA]

CONFISCATED ENTERPRISES--Companero Elias Argenal, assistant to the general coordinator of the national trusteeship, has reported that 117 enterprises have been confiscated throughout the country. He added that 85 percent of the confiscated enterprises are in active production, while 13 percent are not operating since they were damaged in the war of liberation. Efforts will be made in 1980 to produce much more than what was produced by the Somozist government since national and foreign markets will be studied when establishing the economic policy. It must be noted that 35 to 40 percent of total exports are produced by the country's industrial enterprises, which are one of the biggest sources of foreign exchange for the national economy. The fishing industry is currently one of the most important export sectors. It has been estimated that in the future exports will amount to \$38 million a year more than in the past. The lumber and cement industries are also important sectors. He added that many enterprises were left in debt due to the huge thefts of the Somozists. Argenal said they have debts with central banks, foreign banks and the foreign and domestic suppliers of raw materials. The loan obtained and guaranteed by the signature of Anastasio Somoza will not be paid. Only those loans obtained to increase the production of the enterprises will be paid. [Text] [PA240432 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA]

PRIVATE INVESTMENT DISCUSSIONS--Members of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] met today with Cmdr Bayardo Arce at the Juan de Dios Munoz house to discuss various aspects of private investment in the country. Although no final declaration was issued at the end of the meeting it has been reported the COSEP members headed by their chairman Enrique Dreyfus, industrialist Ismael Reyes and a Nicaraguan Development Institute [INDE] official, William Baez, informed Cmdr Bayardo Arce that businessmen and industrialists do not want to invest for as yet undetermined reasons. Cmdr Bayardo Arce said the dialog with COSEP members was highly positive. It was also revealed that COSEP members told Arce that during their visit to the United States investors had said they favored the revolution. Members of the Sandinist Front National Directorate and the COSEP will hold more extensive meetings next month. [Text] [PA270442 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA]

END 3010

YAFER COMMENTS ON ROLE OF MARINES AT U.S. EMBASSIES

77101110 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 29 Nov 79 p 24 PT

From the "Big Commentary" Column: "The 'Marines'"

[Text] Has the reader who has walked into an American Embassy at some time seen a man in uniform with a hardset and unexpressive face, generally blond and tall, rigidly standing behind glass panels receiving the mail? He is the typical and famous "marine," a member of a special corps of the United States which is very well known in our continent, particularly in the Central American area, by the forceful military interventions it carried out at the time when the policy of the great country to the north toward the region was symbolized by the "big stick." And if the reader has not seen him during normal office hours, he may have seen him raising the star-spangled banner on fourths of July. Or the reader has perhaps seen him standing attentively and quietly at official receptions in the embassy. Some people believe that every U.S. Embassy has a battalion of these highly-trained guards who are ready to defend to the last man the "U.S. territory" in accordance with the strictest concept of international law. But it is not so. We have seen how the "marines" who were on guard at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Iran, were completely overrun by the mob of Islamic revolutionaries of the "little old man" who rules that land with

regard whatever for the outside world. It has to be said here that the gates of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran were opened by the Iranian policemen who were on duty there in compliance with the demand the host state has to guarantee respect for diplomatic premises. The "marine" corps is especially trained for security purposes in various parts of the world assigned by U.S. diplomatic missions. The battalion of "marine" corps is deployed in 118 groups in all climates and all places of the world. This "marine" battalion is 1,100 strong altogether. In 1979, 11 "marines" held as hostages. This is the situation as of 1979 in New York on Sunday, 11 November 1979. In Guantánamo, Cuba, James L. Dwyer, commander of the battalion, explained to the press that the special "marine" mission is to protect the security of diplomatic property and guard secret documents in diplomatic missions.

Colonel Cooper emphasized that the "marines" are not there to protect U.S. diplomatic premises from outside attacks since "that protection is the duty of the host governments." Colonel Cooper gave assurances that the events in Tehran will not prompt any changes because "we do not want to transform U.S. embassies into fortresses." In El Salvador, the "marines" repelled back the invasion of 300 intruders, but, Colonel Cooper explained, that that was a special situation because there was cooperation from the local army which gave the U.S. Embassy advance warning, and so Salvadoran troops were allowed to enter the premises to provide reinforcement. This type of guard undergoes very special and severe training. Their basic training lasts 6 weeks and that of commanding sergeants 8 weeks. In this corps, the officer charged with its operations said, we need "mature" men, recruits have to be trained to fulfill their military duties, to live around diplomats and to get along with foreigners. During their training, the "marines" have to develop the ability to recognize explosive bombs, to take evasive action while driving automobiles, to drive through riots, to use teargas and even to fire weapons. "Marines" may carry .38-caliber revolvers which they can use to protect their own lives or the lives of any member of the diplomatic mission, but they must receive orders from the ambassador or other diplomatic representatives before they can fire their weapon and thus possibly cause death. The "marines" cannot fire weapons aimed outside the diplomatic premises, not even against snipers from the outside. They cannot use weapons of any kind except under orders from authorized diplomats. Colonel Cooper said: "We do not train them to be diplomats, but we do train "marines" to be urbane and to have good manners so that they can live together with foreign civilians who think differently and with diplomats."

The "marines" standing guard at U.S. embassies, as we can see, have nothing to do with the "big stick" policy. They are loyal assistants in diplomatic activities and serve to give the diplomatic missions an aspect of dignity and discipline, as well as a U.S. touch.

CSGT 1010

PARAGUAY

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS--A delegation of the Liberal Party headed by Fulvio H. Celauro and comprised of 10 members of congress and other members of the party returned from Brazil where they met with the governor of the State Parana, the Prefect, members of congress and of the armed forces of the same state. The main subject discussed during their visit was the problem of contraband. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 19 Nov 79 p 2 PY]

MINERAL EXPLORATION--The Ministry of Public Works and the Tetton Exploration Drilling Company in from Casper, Wyoming have signed an agreement for the exploration and exploitation of mineral, nonmineral and fossil energy resources, excluding hydrocarbons, in the western sector of the country. [PY290251 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Nov 79 p 11 PY]

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR--The new Israeli ambassador to Paraguay, Nathaniel Matalon, presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner in the Government House today. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 27 Nov 79 p 8 PY]

LIBERAL PARTY PRESIDENT--The United Liberal Party (PLU) has elected its new authorities, appointing Aurelio Gill as president, Castulo Cesar Franco as first vice president, Col Alcibiades Irrazabal as second vice president and Gabriel Nunez Carballo as secretary. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Nov 79 p 12 PY]

NEW PARTY LEADER--The Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF) elected last night new leaders: the National Executive Committee is made up of Carlos Caballero Gatti as president; Euclides Acevedo as first vice president, and Oscar Torres as second vice president. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Nov 79 p 7 PY]

CSO: 3010

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

BLANCO PARTY FIGURES ARRESTED--Montevideo, 24 Nov (AFP)--It has become known in political circles that three retired officers and a lawyer, all belonging to the Blanco Party, inactive since 1973, were detained in the last few hours. The same sources added that the officers are navy Capt Homar Murdoch, former president of the Blanco Party board; Gen Ventura Rodriguez, and an officer named Carbajal. The three officers had been questioned at the beginning of the week about their participation in a ceremony in honor of Carlos Julio Pereyra, former Blanco Party senator and one of the leaders of the majority splinter group of the party, headed by Wilson Ferreira Aldurate. According to the same sources, the lawyer Gonzalo Aquirre was arrested because of the publication of a letter in which he defended, in a rebuttal to a newspaper article, Ferreira Aldurate's and Pereyra's participation in a recent meeting of Christian democratic groups in Spain. The activities of political parties in Uruguay were suspended when the present civilian-military government came to power 6 years ago. [Text] [PY241453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1306 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY]

ECONOMY MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND--Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi left for Switzerland last night. He will attend the second Latin American-European congress for business cooperation. Before leaving Arismendi stated that the Uruguayan economic growth rate for 1979 would be 8 percent. [PY240147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1307 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY]

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VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

LAKE MARACAIBO OIL DEPOSIT--The MENEVEN petroleum enterprise announced the discovery of an important light petroleum deposit south of Ceuta Field in Lake Maracaibo with a potential reserve of more than 500 million barrels. Bernardo Diaz Lyon, president of MENEVEN, said during the announcement that well 77-Z-4X had initially yielded 4,445 barrels a day of 32 API trade petroleum. The deposit is of considerable size and a recoverable reserve of 90 million barrels of light oil has been estimated. However, said Dr Diaz, geological tests on this well proved extremely favorable. They indicate a potential reserve of over 500 million barrels of light petroleum. The president of MENEVEN stressed that 77-Z-4X is the first petroleum-producing well of the lower Eocene in southwestern Ceuta, and this deposit is one of the deepest of those formed during that geological age in Lake Maracaibo. [Text] [PA011549 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23 Nov 79 P A-1 PA]

WAGE INCREASE LAW--Caracas, 2 Dec (AFP)--President Luis Herrera Campins today promulgated a law increasing wages that was approved by congress on 22 November. It provides for wage increases from 5 to 30 percent. After initialing the law that will become effective in January 1980, Herrera addressed the nation over a radio and television network to warn against the possible negative consequences of the law. He was opposed to it. [Text] [PA031633 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 3 Dec 79 PA]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES INCREASE--Oil production began to decline last week, although it remains higher than the production level last year. Average oil production in 1979 as of 21 November was 2,348,690 barrels per day, while the average in 1978 for the same period was 2,144,675 barrels per day. In other words, there has been an increase of 204,015 barrels, or 9.51 percent. The average production for all of 1978 was 2,165,530 barrels per day. [Text] [PA031614 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 25 Nov 79 p 1 PA]

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